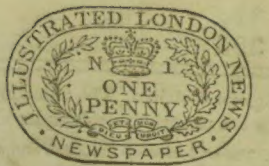


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 943.—VOL. XXXIII.]

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1858.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE]

CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.

Two despatches under this title have just been published. They bear the signature of Mr. R. Temple, Secretary to Sir John Lawrence, the Chief Commissioner in the Punjaub, and are addressed "To the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General." They are not the despatches of a missionary, but of a politician, and will excite attention in wider circles than in Exeter Hall. They open up the whole question of civil and religious liberty in India—the right of a Christian Government to enforce Christianity by the strong arm of the law or of superior force; and of the policy, expediency, and justice of proselytism among the natives of India by the action of the British Government.

There is a party at home, and perhaps in India also, who hold that it is the duty of the British people, as rulers of India, to introduce their own beneficent religion among the erring and idolatrous natives, and who deny that, as a nation and a Government, we ought to grant the least pecuniary support, moral countenance, or legal toleration to the religions of India. There is another party who not only maintain a precisely contrary

opinion, but who hold that the late fearful rebellion was principally caused by the insults of men in authority, civil and military, to the religious faith and prejudices of the natives, and that the attempt to enforce the use of cartridges greased with the fat of what the Hindoos consider an unclean animal was the spark that originally fired the train of revolt, and brought upon India the fearful catastrophe that we still deplore. These aver that of all the curses which can afflict the world the worst is a Mahomet, and, in a minor degree, a Colonel, with the sword in one hand and the Bible in the other, exclaiming to the adherents of an alien faith,

Believe our Book, ye millions, or ye die

To such as have not made up their minds on this mighty question—to those who believe that Christianity may be enforced upon an unwilling people by the strong arm of secular power—to those who think that public functionaries wielding the authority of Great Britain among the natives of India ought to act as missionaries for the dissemination of the Gospel, and that, as the conquering race, we have nothing to do with the religions of India but to discountenance, persecute, and endeavour to uproot them—we commend the despatches of Sir John Lawrence. They will find

in them a fair, full, and dispassionate consideration of the whole subject. They will find in them the humility and charity of the Christian no less than the wisdom of the statesman, and abundant reasons for the conviction, which cannot be too widely entertained, that religious zeal for the propagation of any faith whatever is the worst element, in the character of a commander of armies.

A memorandum addressed to the Indian Government by Colonel Edwardes, Commissioner of Peshawur, whose character, no less than his eminent services, entitles his opinions to respect, and a similar document from the pen of Mr. D. F. Macleod, Financial Commissioner of the Punjaub, have called forth the admirable State paper signed by Mr. Temple on behalf of Sir John Lawrence. Colonel Edwardes' memoir on "The Elimination of all Unchristian Principles from the Government of British India" is, however, the document which has elicited from Sir John Lawrence the most elaborate replies, and which will receive in this country, as well as in India, the most marked attention.

Colonel Edwardes divides the subject into ten heads. His classification is alone sufficient to prove how dangerous a thing it would be in any country to intrust a soldier, however eminent and virtuous, with the enforcement or the interpretation of



SCARBOROUGH SPA.—FROM A SKETCH BY MISS CLAXTON.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

religious doctrine. The following is the list of what the Colonel calls the unchristian principles of the Indian Government:—

1. The exclusion of the Bible and of Christian teaching from the Government schools and colleges.
2. The endowment of idolatry and Mohammedanism by Government.
3. The recognition of caste.
4. The observance of native holidays in the various departments of State.
5. The administration by the British of Hindoo and Mohammedan laws, both criminal and civil.
6. The publicity of heathen and Mohammedan processions.
7. The public frequenting of streets by native prostitutes.
8. The restrictions on the marriage of European soldiers in India, and the insufficient accommodation for married families in barracks.
9. The connection of the British Government with the opium trade.
10. The Indian Excise Laws.

It is only the first five of these ten subdivisions that bear any relation to Christianity. The publicity of processions, whether Hindoo or Mohammedan, or even Roman Catholic, is strictly a matter of police. The seventh subdivision, if contrary to Christianity, should be enforced in Christian countries. It would afford far ampler scope in London and elsewhere in the British Isles than it affords in India, and is a matter for civic, not for military and religious, treatment. The eighth, if we are to do justice to Englishmen as well as to Hindoos, might be as well considered at Woolwich and Chatham as in the Punjab or the Presidencies. As for the ninth, if we were to allow soldiers, or the Government which they uphold and represent, to declare what kinds of traffic are, and what are not, illegal and unchristian, we shall have to look at home, lest teetotal Colonels and Generals should arise to maintain that the sale of alcohol is as immoral and unchristian as that of opium, and be as ready to deprive London of its gin and Glasgow of its whisky, in the name of Christianity, as Colonel Edwardes is to deprive India and China of their opium. As for the concluding article on the Excise Laws, there was a time when one Samuel Johnson, and many other men of high repute in England, considered the Excise Laws to be immoral in their effect, unjust in their operation, and consequently unchristian; yet we think, with all deference to the gallant Colonel, if those laws in India are such as ought to be repealed, they might be repealed without enlisting Christianity in the cause. If pure Christianity is to be the sole rule of Government, we should have to revolutionise England forthwith. There are but few Christians in all Christendom, and the most Christian Government of the Pope himself, is about as different from true Christianity, in the estimation of millions of people, as darkness is from light.

Sir John deals more tenderly than he might have done with Colonel Edwardes on these five points; but he shows conclusively how little such considerations have to do with the religious question which has been raised, and how much they have to do with those police and civic laws and regulations which are the common right of all civilised communities, independently of their religious faith.

As regards the first five points, which more particularly and logically refer to Christianity, the facts which Sir John states in reply and the arguments which he draws from them are of a nature to moderate unwise zeal, and to inculcate what many professed Christians too often forget—that intolerance is itself unchristian. Pizarro attempted to introduce Christianity by fire and sword into America; the Inquisition attempted to introduce its idea of Christianity into Europe by the rack, the stake, and the dungeon; and the world shuddered, and marked both attempts in the blackest and bloodiest pages of its history. But while such men as Sir John Lawrence hold power in India, and public opinion is enlightened at home, there will be no fear that the Indian Government will attempt to convert the natives of India by force of arms or moral compulsion. Sir John Lawrence, in answer to the first point raised by Colonel Edwardes, expresses his opinion that the utmost freedom should be allowed to independent missionaries to preach the Gospel to the natives, but that the Government should not be implicated in their proceedings. He is of opinion that the Bible should be read and Christianity taught in all the Government schools, but that the attendance of the natives at these schools should not be compulsory, nor their non-attendance be a disqualification for such offices as natives have hitherto been permitted to fill. On the second point he considers it impracticable to withdraw all grants from the public revenue that are given in support of the native religions. It is the Indian people who pay the Indian revenue; and to withdraw grants promised and guaranteed is not only to promulgate religion by the compulsion of poverty, but to be guilty of a breach of faith, which is of itself an unchristian proceeding. On the third point Sir John admits that mischief has been done; but he treats the question as an administrator and a statesman, and not as a theologian. On the fourth point he is far more tolerant and enlightened than the writer to whom he replies; and, while he admits that British subjects and Christians in the employment of the Indian Government should not be requested to observe Hindoo and Mohammedan holidays, he declares that it would be an act of persecution to refuse native employés permission to be absent from duty on such occasions. "To refuse them would be in effect to say that a native should not remain in our service unless he consented to abandon his religion." "Christians," he adds, "are not unfrequently employed under Mohammedan Governments in various parts of the world; and what would they say if their tenure of office was made conditional upon their working on Christmas-day and Good Friday?" Upon the fifth point the sound sense and wise statesmanship of the Commissioner are equally triumphant. He insists—and all prudent men will agree with him—that in purely civil affairs, not affecting imperial policy, and operative only as between man and man, conquerors have in all ages and countries permitted to the conquered the use of their local laws.

In conclusion and summary, Sir John states, in eloquent and convincing language, his earnest belief "that all those measures which are really and truly Christian can be carried out in India, not only without danger to British rule, but, on the contrary, with every advantage to its stability. Christian things done in a Christian way will never alienate the heathen. About such things there are qualities which do not provoke nor excite distrust, nor harden to resistance. It is when unchristian things are done in the name of Christianity, or when Christian things are done in an unchristian way, that mischief and danger are

occasioned. The difficulty is, amid the political complications, the conflicting social considerations, the fears and hopes of self-interest which are so apt to mislead human judgment, to discern clearly what is imposed upon us by Christian duty and what is not. Having discerned this, we have but to put it into practice." Sir John Lawrence is satisfied that within the territories committed to his charge he can carry out all those measures which are really matters of Christian duty on the part of the Government. And, further, he believes "that such measures will arouse no danger, will conciliate instead of provoking, and will subserve to the ultimate diffusion of the truth among the people." Nothing can be better than this; and we hope that words so full of true Christianity, as well as of sound worldly wisdom, will reach to the uttermost corners of India, and reconcile the people to British rule by their conviction of its justice.

SCARBOROUGH.

A NOTABLE observer of English as well as foreign spas has designated Scarborough as the "queen of watering-places," and expressed his surprise at finding a counterpart of the Bay of Naples in the north of England. Apart from the excellent qualities of its mineral waters, Scarborough is famous for its romantic and picturesque location. Situated in a recess of a beautiful bay on the shore of the German Ocean, in a central position between Flam-borough Head and Whitby, the town rises like an amphitheatre, ledge succeeding ledge, on a concave slope, which semicircularly incloses the bay. To the east are to be seen the ruins of an ancient castle; to the south a vast expanse of ocean, with ships in numbers continually passing; to the north the eye rests on elevated moors of great extent, which contrast strikingly with a still greater extent of cultivated country, diversified by hill and dale, which stretches to Malton and Pickering on the west; while in the distance is a view of the Wold Hills, in the East Riding. The harbour is the only port between the Humber and Tynemouth in which ships of large burden can take refuge from gales: it is easy of access, and at full tide has a depth of water sufficient to enable the largest vessels to enter. The sands are remarkable for their extent, their purity, and their hardness, and they afford a most agreeable place of resort at certain periods of the tide to persons both on horseback and on foot. The town is well and handsomely built, and possesses every possible accommodation for visitors who seek health, rest, or recreation. The Spa House is handsome and commodious, and is reached from the town by a bridge, called the Cliff Bridge, which was built in 1826, in order to afford facilities for obtaining the waters without the trouble and fatigue of a somewhat steep ascent. The mineral waters owe their discovery to a lady, a Mrs. Farrow, who lived at Scarborough in 1620, and who observed that the stones over which the waters of certain springs passed became of a russet colour; that the water had an acid taste different to that of common springs, and that, as it received a purple tint from the admixture of galls, it must have medicinal properties. Mrs. Farrow having caused experiments to be made with it, it was found to answer so well for many disordered conditions of the human frame that it became the usual physic of the inhabitants. Its fame soon extended all over Yorkshire, and in process of time it acquired a reputation scarcely second to that of many of the German spas. Its effects in debility arising from diseases of the stomach and digestive organs, on the kidneys, &c., are well known, and, in combination with pure bracing air and delightful sea-bathing, has made Scarborough the resort not only of all health and pleasure seekers in Yorkshire, but from all parts of the kingdom. It is believed that Lord Londesborough, who, after his accession to the large fortune of the late Mr. Denison, invested largely in Yorkshire estates, has purchased a good deal of the house property of the town, and has done much to promote its gaiety and agreeableness by the extension of its races and regattas.

To any one who has visited Scarborough the Illustration which we give this week will recall a scene and localities with which its frequenters must be pleasantly familiar during the late summer and early autumn of every year.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The departure of the Court for Compiègne stands fixed at present for November 3rd. On Monday the Emperor was shooting at Rambouillet, where there is a great deal of game. Count Walewski, Lord Cowley, and Baron James Rothschild were of the party.

The *Moniteur* has a decree convoking the electors of Nièvre, for the 21st of November next, to elect a member of the Legislative Body in place of General Baron Petiet, deceased.

It is stated that orders have been received at Brest for the embarkation of five companies of Marines for China.

Baron James Rothschild breakfasted at St. Cloud with the Emperor and Empress of the French on Friday week.

Monsieur Gobat, the Prussian Protestant Bishop of Jerusalem, whose name has been so frequently mentioned of late, has arrived in France.

"It is now, I believe, quite certain (says the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*) that the Emperor has resolved to build a new Opera House. A year ago, when the pretty Hotel d'Osmond, opposite the Rue de la Paix, was pulled down, a report that the new Opera was to be built on the site was indignantly denied by authority. Nevertheless, there was much foundation for the report, and the scheme for establishing the new Opera there is even yet on the tapis. A rival project is, however, under consideration for building an Opera House on the south side of the Place de la Concorde, which would harmonise in point of architecture with the Ministry of Marine on the opposite side. I venture to offer the opinion that such a building would spoil the fine view of the river and the quays from the Place de la Concorde and the Champs Elysées, and would be otherwise an eyesore, besides being an encroachment on a principal public promenade. Wherever the new house may ultimately be, it will, I believe, be made to hold a much larger audience than the present one. The house in the Rue Lepelletier will scarcely hold more than 7000 fr., and it is proposed, with a slight rise in prices, to bring the nightly receipts up to 15,000 fr. The architect has an ingenious plan for warming the lobbies, so as to prevent ladies from taking cold while waiting for their carriages; and it is intended to insist upon evening dress for gentlemen, as is done, or at least supposed to be done, in London."

An interesting ceremony took place two days ago at the Church at Versailles, where Madame Goujon celebrated by a mass the 100th anniversary of her birthday. She was led to the church by her son, who is librarian and treasurer at the Mazarine Library, a post which he has filled since 1813, he being now in his 75th year. A great number of the inhabitants of the town, headed by the Mayor, were present, and General d'Allonville allowed the band of one of the cavalry regiments to attend. The old lady has never had any serious illness, and retains the full possession of her faculties.

PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese Government delivered the *Charles et Georges* to France on Monday evening, declaring it ceded only to the threatened employment of force. The indemnity agreed to be paid by the Portuguese Government amounts to £7200. At first £18,000 was demanded. The widow of the second in command of the *Charles et Georges*, who died in the prison of Mozambique, is to receive £2000 of the above sum.

SPAIN.

The approaching elections continue to excite interest, not only in the capital, but in all the great provincial towns.

The steamer *Pizarro* had left Alicante with troops for Cuba. Letters from Seville state that the Infanta Christina, daughter of the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier, whose recovery was almost despaired of a few days ago, is already out of danger.

The *Correspondencia Antografica*, a Governmental publication at

Madrid, contains the following somewhat singular announcement:—"General Dulce, Captain-General of Catalonia, has been authorised by the Queen in the kindest terms to marry the Senora Treserva, who belongs to the best society of Barcelona."

The guerrilla which had made its appearance in Catalonia has dispersed.

The *Novedades* announces that important reforms in the administration of the army are under consideration.

PRUSSIA.

The united Legislative Bodies on Monday voted unanimously, and without discussion, a resolution affirming the necessity of the Regency. The sitting was brought to a close amidst hearty cheers for the King and the Prince Regent.

In consequence of the message from the throne both Chambers met at one o'clock on Tuesday in the White Saloon, when the Prince Regent, after thanking them for their patriotic unanimity in recognising the necessity of the Regency, took the prescribed oath to maintain the Constitution with a firm voice. The Presidents of both Houses then thanked him for his constitutional conduct, amidst vociferous cheering. The Prime Minister (Manteuffel) then declared the Session closed.

UNITED STATES.

Her Majesty's ship *Valorous* has arrived at New York with Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley, as a special Envoy from England to Central America. The *Valorous* had on board forty-two passengers of the *Austria*, whom she took from Fayal.

An enterprise of the highest "pith and moment" was consummated on Saturday, the 9th inst., by the arrival at St. Louis, Missouri, of the first overland mail from San Francisco, the distance of nearly 3000 miles having been accomplished in twenty-three days and four hours, or in one day and twenty hours less than the contract time!

The property destroyed at the New York Crystal Palace fire is estimated at £200,000, and consisted of articles sent by inventors and designers for exhibition at the thirtieth annual fair of the American Institute. No doubt existed of the fire having been the work of an incendiary, and £600 had been offered for his apprehension. The cost of the building was £140,000.

The State and Congressional elections in Pennsylvania resulted in an overwhelming defeat of the Administration. The Ohio and Congressional elections also went against the Administration. The Republicans in Indiana and Iowa achieved a victory.

Yellow fever continues to rage severely at New Orleans. Eleven lives have been lost by the explosion of a steamer's boiler on the St. Lawrence.

According to a telegram from Calcutta, Lord Elgin has made a satisfactory treaty with Japan, and returned to Shanghai.

On Friday, October 15, Lord Stratford was to lay the foundation-stone of the new Memorial Church at Constantinople, the erection of which, after Mr. Burgess's design, has been so long delayed.

The Earl of Cardigan and his bride have been visiting Madrid, and inspecting the Queen's stables and horse barracks.

ACCOUNTS FROM FRASER RIVER state that the high state of the water continued to interfere with mining operations to a serious extent.

BIRTH OF A DANISH PRINCE.—The Princess Louisa of Denmark was safely delivered on Wednesday afternoon, at four o'clock, at Castle Bernstorff, near Copenhagen, of a Prince. The Princess and her child are doing well.

POLAND.—The Emperor of Russia has just adopted two measures of some importance relative to Poland; one concerning the recruitment, from which the inhabitants are to be exempted for three years, to make up for the voids made in the population by the levies *en masse* effected under the preceding reign; and the other suppressing several branches of taxation.

A letter from Dresden, in the *Zeit*, says, "Mr. F. R. Forbes, British Minister at our Court, is so ill that his life is despaired of. It was not long since that the twenty-fifth anniversary of his residence in our city was celebrated. By his numerous acts of benevolence, and by his great scientific knowledge, Mr. Forbes has gained the esteem and respect of everybody."

FROM MEXICO we have advices to the 3rd inst. by the *Soleil*, which had arrived at Havannah from Vera Cruz. A courier had arrived at Vera Cruz from the city of Mexico, stating that General Vidaurri had been beaten by General Miramont, near San Luis, and that the latter captured 1000 prisoners and several pieces of artillery. Another courier arrived stating that Vidaurri had defeated Miramont, and that the latter had blown out his brains in despair.

EGYPT.—An Alexandria letter says:—"The overflow of the Nile has not been so great this year as there was reason to expect. The waters receded rapidly, and a very large extent of land was not properly watered. The accounts received from the interior on the subject of the cotton crop are most unfavourable. Caterpillars and other insects have appeared in great numbers. In the provinces of Zayazey, Mansourah, &c., much damage has been caused by the heavy dews, and it is expected that the yield will be about 100,000 quintals less than last year. The public health continues excellent, and the country enjoys the most perfect tranquillity."

THE "REGINA CELI" AND THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.—The Consul-General of Liberia has forwarded to us for publication a statement from President Benson, of Liberia, detailing the facts connected with the *Regina Celi*. The communication begins as follows:—"You are at liberty to publish as false, as downright untruths, and that upon the authority and responsibility of the Government of Liberia, the following statements, which have appeared in European and other papers.—1st. That the Chief of Cape Mount accompanied Capt. Simon to Monrovia, to arrange for the procurement of emigrants. 2ndly. That the President of Liberia urged Capt. Simon to procure his emigrants within the jurisdiction of this Republic. 3rdly. That the President or Government of Liberia became a party to a contract to furnish any emigrants whatever. 4thly. That 1564 dols. had been received by this Government as passport-money. 5thly. That the emigrants were procured under the immediate supervision, or by the agency, of this Government. 6thly. That any of the emigrants were American-Liberians, or persons of colour from the United States, or their descendants." Particulars, for which we have not space, are then entered into confirmatory of the above declarations.

CLOSE OF THE INDUSTRIAL PALACE AT TORONTO.—The great Provincial Exhibition of Upper Canada closed on the 8th inst. As a commercial speculation the project seems to have proved eminently successful; the receipts have more than covered the expense of the building, and left a handsome balance in the hands of the treasurer of the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada. The surplus remaining, after the payment of all expenses, will, it is understood, be employed in raising the structure some eight or ten feet, or perhaps adding another story, and in widening and lengthening the nave and transept. The present dimensions of the palace do not meet the wants of would-be exhibitors; and as it is intended that the building should be a permanent one, and a standing monument of the skill and enterprise of Canada, and of the body which represents its greatest interest, namely—the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada—the balance in hand could not be applied to a better purpose. On the closing day there could not have been less than from 5000 to 6000 people congregated within the walls of the building to listen to the concert of the Sacred Harmonic Choir, which closed the exhibition. Upon "God Save the Queen" being sung, the audience joined in the chorus with enthusiasm. The spectacle was indeed an imposing one—the large interior of the palace brilliantly lighted up, the galleries, the nave, and transepts filled with well-dressed people shouting in chorus the glorious old national strain, and afterwards joining in three times three tremendous cheers for their beloved Sovereign.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The Royal mail steam-ship *Dane*, Commander Robert Maynard, arrived at Plymouth on Thursday morning. Her dates are Table Bay, September 21; St. Helena, September 30; Ascension, October 4. Sir George Grey opened a Conference on the 13th of September on the frontier, with a view to the reconciliation of the President of the Free State and Moshesh. His Excellency and the General commanding the forces have had an interview, at which it was decided to send every available soldier to India. The *Megara* is appointed to embark the 60th Rifles at East London for Bombay. The *Prince Arthur* has received Captain Cleveland's field battery, and is to embark 350 Germans at East London. The *Simoom* will convey the 31st. The remainder of the 2nd Queen's are preparing to embark. The flag-ship *Boscawen*, from the Cape, has arrived at the Mauritius. Four vessels have left Algoa Bay, and one Table Bay, with horses for India. Several others are embarking horses. The smallpox has extended from Cape Town to the adjacent villages. Some fatal cases have occurred, but vaccination appears successful. The elections for the Legislative Council are closed, but the state of the poll was not published. Upwards of 2000 of the German Legion have volunteered for India. The *Edouard Olivier* arrived at Table Bay September 12, with 473 immigrants. The troop-ship *Merchantman*, for India, arrived in Table Bay on the 12th, with the crew of the emigrant ship *Eastern City*, burnt at sea on the 25th of August (only one man lost). The mixed British and Portuguese Commission Court have decided that the evidence was not sufficient to justify the seizure of the *Flor de Mozambique* by her Majesty's ship *Lyra*. Four slave-vessels have been captured and sent into St. Helena.

INDIA.

The following message, dated Bombay, Sept. 27, was received on Monday at the East India House from H. L. Anderson, Esq., Secretary to Government:—

OODE.

A successful attack on a body of rebels, numbering about 3000, posted on an island of the Gogra, took place on the 19th inst. Two companies of Europeans, the Kupperthela Contingent, and some of Hodson's Horse, attacked and drove them out of their entrenched position on the island, killing, it is reported, 1000. The Artillery fire did great execution among the fugitives, and also sunk two boats laden with the enemy.

Two of the rebel leaders are reported to be among the slain. The British loss not severe.

CENTRAL INDIA.

The Gwalior rebels are still at Seronge, but it is thought they will make an attempt to cross the Nerbudda between Saugor and Bilsa. The following are the present positions of three columns of British troops serving in Central India:—Major-General Michel, commanding Malwa field force, at Bilsa; Brigadier Parke, with Neemuch field force, at Sarungpore; and Brigadier Smith, moving with his force from Goona towards Seronge.

The first cavalry reinforcement for Central India, consisting of Guzerat and Gaekwar Horse, from Dohad, under the command of Captain Buckle, was expected at Oojein yesterday.

The Bombay Presidency is quiet.

H. L. ANDERSON, Secretary to Government.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR JOHN POTTER.

SIR JOHN POTTER, an eminent citizen and merchant of Manchester, and one of its representatives in Parliament, was the elder son of the late Sir Thomas Potter, by his second wife, Esther, daughter of Thomas Bayley, Esq. He was born at Polefield, Prestwich, Lancashire, in 1815, and was educated at the Edinburgh University. He succeeded his father as the head of the great firm of Potter, Norris, and Co., of Manchester, and was in 1848, for the first time, chosen Mayor of that town, for which he mainly aided in obtaining the Royal favour of its being promoted to the rank of a city. He filled the office of Mayor for three successive years; and, while Mayor in 1851, he received the honour of knighthood on the Queen's visit to Manchester. Sir John Potter, in 1850, founded the Manchester Free Library, and was a munificent donor to it. At the general election in 1857 Sir John was elected M.P. for the city of Manchester; but, unfortunately, the state of his declining health almost continually interfered with his attendance in Parliament. He latterly meditated retiring. Sir John Potter, like his father, was a Whig in politics, and took great part in the public affairs of Manchester. He was universally respected. His high character for straightforwardness, integrity, and honour; his benevolent and charitable disposition; his hospitality; and his constant anxiety in the cause of education and intellectual and social improvement, earned for him lasting popularity and regard. Sir John, to the deep regret of every one who knew him, died at his house, Buile Hill, Pendleton, on the 25th inst. Sir John Potter was never married.

The name of Potter is closely linked with the existence and progress of the now all-influential Corporation of Manchester. His father, Sir Thomas Potter (of whom a long memoir appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, in 1845, when he died) was one of the leading personages of his day at Manchester, and was the first Mayor there under the charter in 1838; and he was again elected to the office in 1839.

BARON WARD.

THOMAS WARD, Baron of the Duchy of Lucca, and of the Grand Duchy of Tuscany; Knight of the First Class of the Order of St. Louis of Lucca; Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Joseph of Tuscany; Knight Senator Grand Cross of the Order of St. George Constantiano of Parma; and Noble, with the title of Baron, in Tuscany; Honorary Councillor of State to his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke of Tuscany; Minister and Councillor of State to his Royal Highness Charles Duke of Parma, and so forth. Such were the titles borne by one who was originally a Yorkshire groom, and who, as such rise proves, was in truth no ordinary man. Thomas Ward, whose death has just occurred at Vienna, was born at York, the 9th of October, 1810, and left his native place as a stable-boy in the pay of Prince Lichtenstein of Hungary. His skill in riding led to his becoming a jockey. After four years' successful career on the turf at Vienna in that capacity, he entered the employment of the then reigning Duke of Lucca. He was at Lucca promoted from the stable to be valet to his Royal Highness, and as such remained till 1846. About that period he was made Master of the Horse to the Ducal Court. Eventually he became Minister of the Household and Minister of Finance; and in 1847 he succeeded in arranging most satisfactorily and honourably for the Duke of Lucca a dispute between that potentate and the Grand Duke of Tuscany of many years' standing, and of serious moment in a financial point of view; and he concluded a treaty for the acknowledgment of the Luccese public debt, as well as the customs union between the two Governments. Mr. Ward was for this decorated by Charles de Bourbon, Duke of Lucca, with the first class of the Order of St. Louis, and with the insignia of a Commander of the Tuscan Order of St. Joseph by the Grand Duke of Tuscany. Within a few weeks after, on the 21st of June, 1847, he received the nobility and hereditary title of Baron of the Duchy of Lucca. In 1848 Baron Ward was created a senator, Grand Cross of the Order of Constantine St. George by the Duke of Parma, and made Knight Grand Cross of the Tuscan Order of St. Joseph, to reward the success of his mission to the Austrian Government relative to the differences then existing between Tuscany and Modena, which Baron Ward brought to a pacific termination. Subsequently the Grand Duke conferred on him the nobility of Tuscany. After the defeat of Charles Albert, Baron Ward was nominated as Alter Ego, or Vice-Duke, for the Duchies of Parma and Piacenza, with the consent of Austria, by the Duke of Parma, but declined to accept the honour. After the triumph of Austria he returned to Parma as Prime Minister, and negotiated the abdication of Charles II. and placed on the throne the youthful Charles III., the husband of Louisa-Maria-Theresa Bourbon, sister of the Count de Chambord. Ward was Ambassador from Parma at Vienna. Charles III., was assassinated before his own palace on the 27th of March, 1849. With this Prince's death, Baron Ward's power ended in Parma. The widow of the murdered Duke, the present Duchess-Regent, at once assumed State authority, and Ward retired from public life. He then betook himself to agricultural pursuits in the Austrian dominions. Ward had never been educated in his youth, and yet he contrived to acquire a complete knowledge of German, French, and Italian, and could write and speak those languages fluently and elegantly. He conducted the affairs of State with considerable ability. One curious result of his varied career was, that when he talked English it was in vulgar tone, just as a Yorkshireman of the humble class; but he conversed in foreign languages with the style and accent of a perfect gentleman. Baron Ward married a Viennese, Louisa Gentner, and by her leaves, with a daughter, two sons, the elder of whom, Charles Louis, born on the 22nd of April, 1843, succeeds him as Baron Ward.

WILLIAM BLOW COLLIS, ESQ.

THIS gentleman, who died at his residence, Woolston Hall, near Stourbridge, on the 27th ult., in the 50th year of his age, was the eldest son of the late Rev. William Blow Collis, M.A., who for upwards of half a century was the incumbent of Norton Canes, in the county of Stafford. Early in life Mr. Collis, the subject of this notice, commenced business as a solicitor in Stourbridge, and the energy and ability that characterised his whole career soon obtained for him the leading practice there. The claims upon the professional services of Mr. Collis did not prevent his giving attention to most matters of local and national importance. He took a deep interest in the progress of education; and he not only contributed liberally to the mechanics' and kindred institutions, but supported, at his own cost, a school for the education of the children of the poor of the village in which he resided. Mr. Collis was a Deputy-Lieutenant of the county of Worcester, a Commissioner under the old Bankruptcy Law, and for many years he filled the office of Clerk to the Justices, and from the first operation of the new Poor Law, that of Clerk to the Board of Guardians of the Stourbridge Union, on his retirement from which office, only a few weeks before his death, a very magnificent testimonial was presented to him by the guardians and other of his friends as a tribute of their regard. Mr. Collis also held the appointment of one of the Treasurers under the County Court Act.

The drawing department of Cheltenham College is about, at the close of the current quarter, to undergo a change. An advertisement invites applications for the head and assistant masterships, to which are attached salaries of £300 and £200 respectively for services extending over thirty-six hours of each week.

A correspondent expresses his surprise that, "in these days of memorials for services rendered to society, no national testimony has been awarded to her Grace the Duchess of Kent, the mother of our beloved Queen"—his "settled conviction" being that, "were such a scheme set on foot by competent authority, it would be entered into heart and soul by the nation at large."

REFORM IN PARLIAMENT.

There have been during the present week meetings in different parts of the country to further Parliamentary Reform. The most important, doubtless, of these was the meeting held at Birmingham on Wednesday evening, when Mr. John Bright, one of the representatives of the borough, addressed his constituents for the first time since his election in August, 1857. For at least an hour before the time announced for the doors to be opened large crowds assembled at the various entrances to the Townhall, and when entrance was obtained the spacious building was in a few minutes filled in every part. It is calculated that at least 7000 persons were present. When Mr. Bright entered the orchestra, accompanied by his committee and friends, he was received by a general and hearty round of cheers, which lasted for several minutes. The chair was taken, amid great applause, by Sir John Ratchiff, who said it was not his intention to detain them, and he should therefore introduce their hon. member, Mr. Bright, at once.

Mr. Bright began his address by a reference to the painful illness with which he had been visited, and to the sympathy he had received from all classes of his fellow-countrymen. This naturally led to observations respecting the course which Birmingham had pursued in electing him as their representative; and the speaker, in thanking Birmingham for such a great honour, repudiated the statements of those who had said that his opinions on questions of war and foreign policy had become modified during his exile.

Mr. Bright then proceeded to open the question of Parliamentary Reform, which constituted the burden of his speech. He referred to the contests between the country and the Parliament on the Corn-law question, to prove the necessity for a Parliament that would yield just measures more easily; and he showed, by a reference to the religious classes in this country, that the House of Commons certainly does not fairly represent the national feeling. This was also obvious by a consideration of the way the taxes upon income and property were levied. Mr. Bright next proceeded to show how utterly unequal the present representation was. He drew a comparison between certain boroughs in Yorkshire and other boroughs in that county. He also contrasted the number of members sent from Buckinghamshire with the two that were sent from Birmingham, with an equal population. He showed there were twenty-two boroughs in three counties sending members which had only one-half the population of Birmingham. These facts were to be taken into consideration with another—namely, that out of every six individuals we met, only one had the right of voting for a member of Parliament. Well, what did they want? He took it to be they wanted a real and honest representation for that fraudulent thing which was called representation. This sentiment was loudly cheered.

The real difficulty of Lord John Russell's position, Mr. Bright contended, was that his Lordship did not very well know how free representation was to exist in consonance with the mind of the House of Lords. The Peers never had initiated any great popular measure, and never yielded of their own free will to the demands of the nation. But this resistance on the part of the Peers must be overcome; and, looking at the question as it affected the House of Commons, he was of opinion that, if a statesman sat down to draw out a new Reform Bill, the extension of the suffrage might at least be based upon those franchises which already existed for parish, union, and corporation purposes. For himself, however, he would prefer the widest possible extension of the suffrage. As to the counties, there seemed to be a kind of understanding that extension of the suffrage was not to proceed so far as in the boroughs; but the 40s. freehold qualification might be made the basis of considerable change. Whatever changes were regarded as desirable, the ballot, Mr. Bright continued to say, must be considered as a necessary accompaniment, and one which the state of things rendered inevitable.

The hon. gentleman thus concluded his oration:—"I say that we are great in numbers—that, if united, we are great in strength—that we are invulnerable in the solidity of an argument, and that we are altogether unassailable in the justice of our great cause (Cheers). Shall we then, even for a moment, be hopeless of our great cause? (Hear.) I feel almost ashamed even to argue it to such a meeting as this. I call to mind where I am. Am I not in Birmingham—in the central capital of England, and do not these eyes look upon the sons of those who, not thirty years ago, shook the fabric of privilege to its base? Not a few of the strong men of that time are now white with age—they are approaching the confines of their mortal day; but its evening is cheered with the remembrance of that great contest, and they behold their reward in the freedom they have won. Will their sons be less noble than they? Will the fire which they kindled be extinguished with you? I see the answer in every face. You are resolved that the legacy they bequeathed to you shall be handed down in accumulative wealth of freedom to your children (Loud cheers). As for myself, my voice is feeble. I feel now, seriously, painfully, that I am not what I was. I speak with a diminished fire and act with lessened force; but as I am, my countrymen and my constituents, I will, if you will let me, be found in your ranks in the impending struggle." The hon. gentleman concluded amid loud and continued cheering.

A vote of confidence was passed by acclamation to Mr. Bright, and the meeting separated.

A large Reform meeting was held at NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE on Monday, under the presidency of Mr. W. Cook. It is said to have been one of the greatest political meetings held in Newcastle since the era of the Reform Bill. Letters were read from members of Parliament and others approving generally of the objects of the meeting. Amongst them was a communication from General Perronet Thompson, M.P., who gave the following picture of the present state of things in general:—"An empire has just been thrown away, through inability to keep a compact with enlisted soldiers, and the desire to massacre an army on the pet ground of ancient persecutors long since in their own place, for refusing to take 'swine's flesh' into their mouths. All evil things fancy they have heard a call to general resurrection. The slave trade is upon us again, alive and hearty. A man stood up the other day in one of our great commercial towns and boasted that he always thought slavery a good thing. The wonder is that he did not declare for cannibalism! Chambers of commerce petition Parliament to buy up the stock of decayed buccaners; and literary societies turn out to do them honour, and ask the roasters of Arabs to meat. Free trade will have to be fought over again; at all events, Protection is up and doing, even in the colonies, which complained so loudly when they lay under the rod. International law is laughed at; line-of-battle ships are the only councillors; and those who ought to know better are too much tarred with the same brush to interfere. In the Church is a schism for going back to all which the public, who gave the revenues, had abandoned. In home events the extent to which the brutal element has gained ground is visible, particularly in the murders of young women by what are called their followers. The principle instilled among our youth is, that for everything that goes wrong, a discharge of gunpowder is the cure; it is only the public practice translated into private life. Your soldiers break open houses in the streets; and why should they not, when this was what they enlisted to do?"

The following letter from Mr. Ingram, M.P., to the treasurer was then read:—"110, Marine Parade, Brighton, Oct. 22, 1858. My dear Sir,—I am glad you are making well-directed efforts to call greater attention to the question of a new Reform Bill. As it now stands, there appears to me to be a greater desire in the House of Commons for a reform than there is even among the people outside. This desire arises principally, I believe, out of the remembrances of the last election, as well as from the near prospect of another. The members can themselves bear testimony to the abuses of the present system, entailing upon candidates great expense and great degradation; and they therefore desire an improvement. We have now to consider how such an improvement is to be accomplished. The present state of matters may be briefly summed up:—That in a small constituency bribery and corruption are resorted to almost uniformly, involving large expenses. That in the large constituencies, although there may be no bribery, yet an undue expense is incurred by agencies, chiefly conducted by legal gentlemen. Hence it would follow, in my mind, that the small constituencies should be made larger, and that effectual means should be used to prevent exorbitant and unreasonable expenses for the future, whether in large constituencies or small. A diminution, if not an entire prohibition, of the interference of lawyers at elections must follow in consequence. It has been proposed that the introduction of household suffrage, giving a vote to every house, should be established; but I think that the experience of our municipal elections will prevent such a suffrage being established for the purpose of electing members of Parliament; and, without doubt, residential suffrage to all persons of twenty-one, unconvicted of penal offence and not in receipt of parochial relief, would be far preferable to mere household suffrage, because you would include the more intelligent persons who are lodgers, such as well-informed mechanics, bankers' clerks, and others, who often occupy the best part of a house, and are now excluded from the franchise. As we are a practical people we must not notice all fine-sounding theories about the right of every person having a vote, but must consider the best means of getting the best Parliament and of preserving our present liberties. In order to accomplish this, I think that boroughs of less than 10,000 inhabitants should only return one member, and in their stead that we should give the right to large places now unrepresented of returning a member to Parliament. No constituency to be less than 3000; and, if the place is not large enough, to annex neighbouring towns to the present boroughs, as is done in Scotland. I cannot say I view with much favour the extending in counties of the right to vote to £10 householders and tenants. Give the right to freeholders only, improving the law for the free transfer of land. The experiment of giving tenant farmers votes cannot be said to have worked satisfactorily. In order to give every one an opportunity of voting as freely as possible, let all the constituencies have the right of saying by ballot 'Yes' or 'No' whether they will have the ballot at an election. Then we sum up by asking for our ancient franchise—freeholders in counties, and every resident in a town. I hope the Reformers in the north will not be parties to the rejection of any measure that has a tendency to improve the present state of affairs because they cannot get all they require; but that they will accept all improvements as instalments of

what they consider their just rights, as in the end education will considerably increase the intelligence of the people, and with intelligence extension of the suffrage must follow."

Mr. W. J. Fox wrote: "I heartily coincide in the objects, and rejoice in the demonstrations made by the Northern Reform Union. If you will allow me to be, perhaps, somewhat hypercritical, I should say that I regret the good old phrase of universal suffrage is superseded by manhood suffrage. Unintentionally it may be; but still, apparently, the words bear the mark of sexual exclusiveness. Now, I cannot but agree with Bentham, Bailey, and other eminent philosophical writers, that the claim of some women, at least, to the franchise is quite as valid as that of many men."

Mr. Taylor moved the first resolution, which was as follows:—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, the present restricted franchise deprives a large number of our fellow-countrymen of their just electoral rights; entails on the nation bad legislation, financial extravagance, and an irresponsible foreign policy; and demands a radical reform in the representation of the people in Parliament, based on manhood suffrage and vote by ballot." This resolution was passed by an overwhelming majority. Several other resolutions in favour of "union" and "action" were also passed amid great cheering.

A meeting on Parliamentary Reform was held at CARLISLE on the same evening, Mr. G. Potter being in the chair. This meeting was called to establish a Reform Society for that borough, and the programme of the Parliamentary Reform League was cordially accepted.

On Tuesday evening a large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the Great Hall, Broadway, Westminster, convened by the council of the Political Reform League, at which resolutions in favour of manhood suffrage, electoral divisions, the ballot, and shortening the duration of Parliaments, were unanimously carried.

The North British Mail states that a circular has just been issued having for its object the creation of a movement for taking advantage of the forthcoming Reform Bill to acquire for Scotland a more equitable share of Parliamentary representation.

THE FUND FOR COMMEMORATING THE ADMISSION OF JEWS TO PARLIAMENT.—The commemoration fund now raising in the Jewish community for the endowment of some scholarships already amounts to £2400; and, in addition, Baron Lionel de Rothschild has intimated his intention to present, himself, the City of London School with a scholarship of the value of £60, as a token of gratitude to the citizens of London for the services rendered by them to the cause of civil and religious liberty by his repeated re-election. Several subscribers to the fund, among them the family of Baron de Goldsmid, who signed for £600, handed in their subscriptions on the express condition that one of the scholarships should be in the gift of University College, Gower-street.

THE VESTRY OF CAMBERWELL PARISH have reappointed a special committee for the purpose of taking the necessary steps for fixing the attention of the Legislature upon the state of the parish consequent upon the sequestration of the living.

"EVERY BULLET HAS ITS BILLET."

THIS proverb was never more singularly realised than in the extraordinary escape of Lieutenant Henry Edward Hall, of the 13th Foot, or Prince Albert's Light Infantry. On the 6th of April, 1858, a desperate engagement, by unequal numbers, was fought between five companies of the 15th Light Infantry against several thousand sepoys. A small body of British troops—we believe the 37th Foot—found themselves suddenly surrounded near Azimghur, in the Gorruckpore district, by a numerous body of rebel sepoys under the command of Koor Singh, and they were obliged to retreat to Azimghur. The 13th Light Infantry were immediately ordered from Allahabad to their relief. Five companies of that regiment, two small guns, and sixty of the Queen's Bays, formed the relieving column, the whole under the command of Lord Mark Kerr. When they arrived within two miles of Azimghur they found the enemy drawn up in the form of a crescent to receive them. Koor Singh is one of the few of the rebel chiefs who has displayed anything like military tactics or capability of commanding, and upon this occasion he proved himself quite equal to the task by his judgment in selecting his position for attack—a village protected one flank, a top or clump of trees the other, and a trench connecting both was lined with men. Lieutenant Hall was one of the first ordered to advance, and, whilst gallantly heading his men against some earthworks, was wounded from a volley fired from the thicket of trees. The ball entered the right side, striking the edge of the rib-bone, and settled amongst the muscles of the spine, and for six weeks defied the efforts of the army surgeons to extract it. At length it traversed to the left side, within two inches of the surface, when it was removed by cutting, and now forms the interesting *souvenir de guerre* we have this week engraved for our readers, mounted as it is by Messrs. London and Ryder, of New Bond-street, as a pendant of a waistcoat-chain. It is included in a perforated case of fine gold, displaying the usual crown, crossed swords, and emblems of the regiment on one side, and on the other the monogram (H. E. H.) of Lieutenant Hall, surmounted by the "sphinx," and suspended from a massive gold chain. Our Engraving shows both sides, and also the open view exhibiting the bullet with a deep indentation caused by its striking against the ribbone. Lucky indeed for Lieutenant Hall that those same greased cartridges that led to the rebellion had not reached the regiments that day engaged, for a conical bullet from a rifle must have proved fatal. As it is, the young officer is now alive and well; and that he may live long to wear this interesting trophy of his escape must be the ardent wish of all his countrymen.

When the gallant little band, after eight hours of hard fighting, had succeeded in forcing their way through the ranks of the rebels, their long train of stores had to be protected, upwards of 350 carts and bullock-waggons extending in a line for more than three miles. It was in this hazardous duty that Captain Wilson Sones fell, sword in hand, gallantly leading his men. The road was lined with sepoys through which he had to pass, and more than one bullet struck the unfortunate officer. The garrison was, however, reached, after a loss on our side of about forty, being about ten per cent, the loss amongst the rebels being very great. They fought with unusual obstinacy, Koor Singh having sworn that Azimghur should not be relieved.

AN EXCURSION FROM TUNIS TO ZOWAN.

A CORRESPONDENT has obligingly forwarded to us the following interesting account of an excursion from Tunis to the source of the stream which supplied Carthage with water. The two accompanying Sketches are by Mr. Arthur Hall:—

Our party consisted of seven gentlemen and two ladies; a soldier of the Bey to protect us; and two Moorish servants, one of whom had been engaged but a short time before in the honourable occupation of highwayman, and who acknowledged that he had killed, or left for such, no less than seven persons. Our cavalcade, as it passed through the main gate of the city, created no little excitement amongst the Moors, Jews, and Arabs who crowded round our horses. The ladies of our party were evidently the chief object of attention—their hats and feathers and long riding-habits calling forth many remarks of wonderment. We took care to let them see that we were prepared with arms and ammunition in case of need. About a mile from the town we passed through the midst of about 200 camels coming in laden from the interior. After a ride of about eight miles we came to the village of Mohammedah, a wretched place. Here we expected to meet Mr. and Mrs. —, from Carthage, but they had not arrived. The only place of shelter was a caravanserai. Soon after we arrived a violent storm—a hurricane—broke over us, sweeping vast clouds of dust before it. Then followed rain, and hail as large as cherries, accompanied with the most vivid lightning, which, taking often a horizontal direction, broke off into a number of smaller flashes, very much like a certain kind of rocket. We had to make our beds as best we could on some boards in a stable. We soon found that the walls and boards were plentifully tenanted with vermin. About midnight our friends arrived, wet through and weary. They had lost their way, had been overtaken by the storm, and obliged to take refuge in some Arab tents, and had been wandering about in the dark for some hours. The vermin prevented our sleeping, and about three o'clock we started again. We soon came to the River Milliana, the ancient Catada. The road, or rather track, passes across this river, and after any heavy rain all trace of the track is washed away, and a new one has to be made. On our left we passed the ruins of Oudinah; and on our right, at the distance of three or four miles, the remains of the Carthaginian Aqueduct. A few Arab tents here and there, and occasionally a wild-

A N E X C U R S I O N F R O M T U N I S T O Z O W A N .

looking Bedouin Arab, mounted on a wiry-made horse, with his long gun resting on the pommel of his saddle as if for immediate use, were the only signs of humanity. Thus we rode on for eighteen or twenty miles, over a dry and sandy plain, until we came to a slight hill, from the summit of which we espied a little cluster of trees. The sight of the green amidst the burnt-up and dusty plain was most delightful. Our horses seemed to have new life imparted to them as they scented water. We were all parched with thirst, and longed for a drink of the spring which our guide told us we should find; but what was our disappointment to find on our arrival that a party of Arabs had been there just before us with their camels, and the water was very thick, with several huge frogs swimming about, and myriads of bloodworms, or the larvæ of the gnat? Drink we must have, and drink we did, and, but for the look of it, found it very tolerable. A number of wild pigeons were flying about, some of which we shot. Here were also a number of tortoises crawling about. After an hour's rest under the delightful shade of the trees we started again. The sun was now intensely hot, and we had about fifteen miles further to go in the heat of the day. We passed some Arabs "moving;" their tents and stock in trade, wives and families, perched on the backs of camels; the men, well armed, leading the animals. The Arab women, unlike the Moorish, do not cover up their faces, and we were struck with their extreme beauty. Nearly all the women we met wore ornaments of either silver or brass around their wrists, ankles, and ears. The earrings of some were from three to four inches in diameter. Their complexion is light brown or bronze, and they walk with an air of freedom and elegance.

Our road now was over sands, with a kind of limestone rock cropping out of the surface here and there: these were interspersed with shrubs, from three to six feet in height, in little compact clumps. Wild boars abound here; and we were told by some Arabs that five days before lions had been seen in the neighbourhood. About one o'clock we arrived at the outskirts of the town Zowan, which is situated at the foot of the mountain from which the Carthaginians procured their water. What a contrast now presented itself to the sandy desert over which we had toiled! Beautiful, clear, gushing streams were pouring out in every direction, and, passing up a lane hedged with trees, oleanders, blackberry-trees laden with fruit, and various shrubs, we entered through an old Roman Gateway (see the Illustration).

Beneath the Roman arch the Saracens built a smaller one, and both are still in tolerable preservation. The Roman arch has on the keystone a ram's head, with a serpent holding its tail in its mouth—a symbol of eternity, and within the circle the letters AUX LIO.

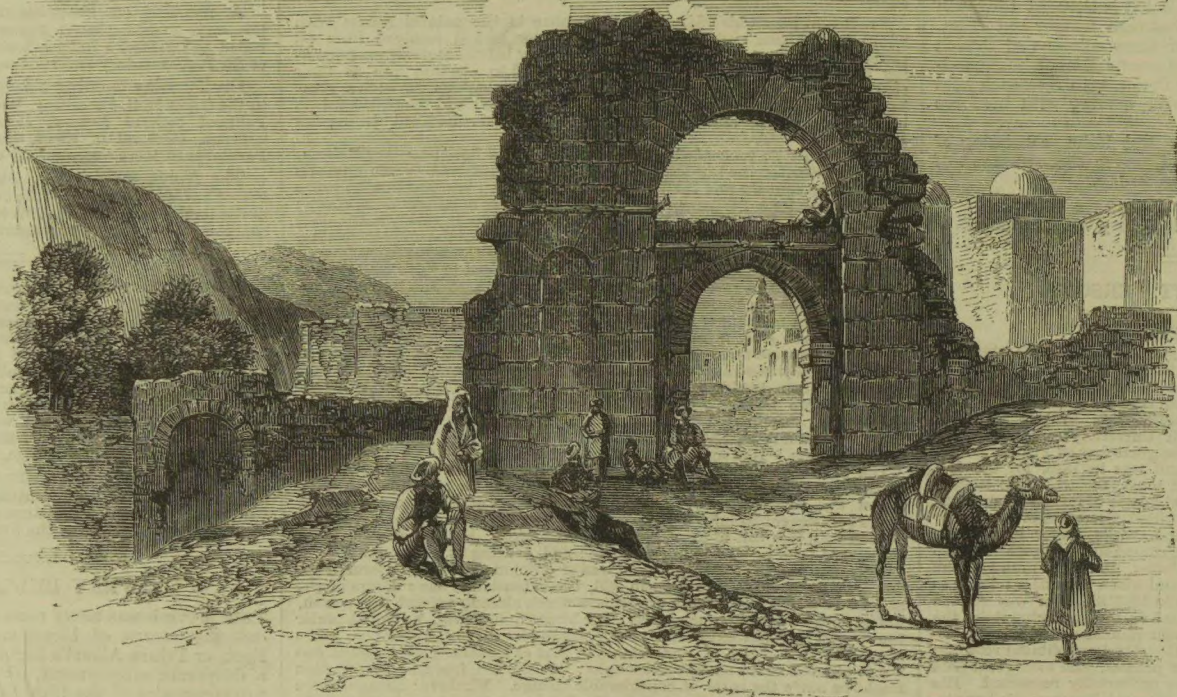
We were provided with a hamba, or order, from the Bey of Tunis to the Governor to supply us and our horses with every accommodation we might require. Passing up a narrow, dirty street, we came to the Governor's house. The old Moor received us very politely, and showed us at once into our apartments, which consisted of three rooms, one large and two small ones. The walls were of dirty

whitewash, and the floor of glazed tiles. A number of wool mattresses were brought and some carpets, and two deal couches and a rickety round table completed our furniture.

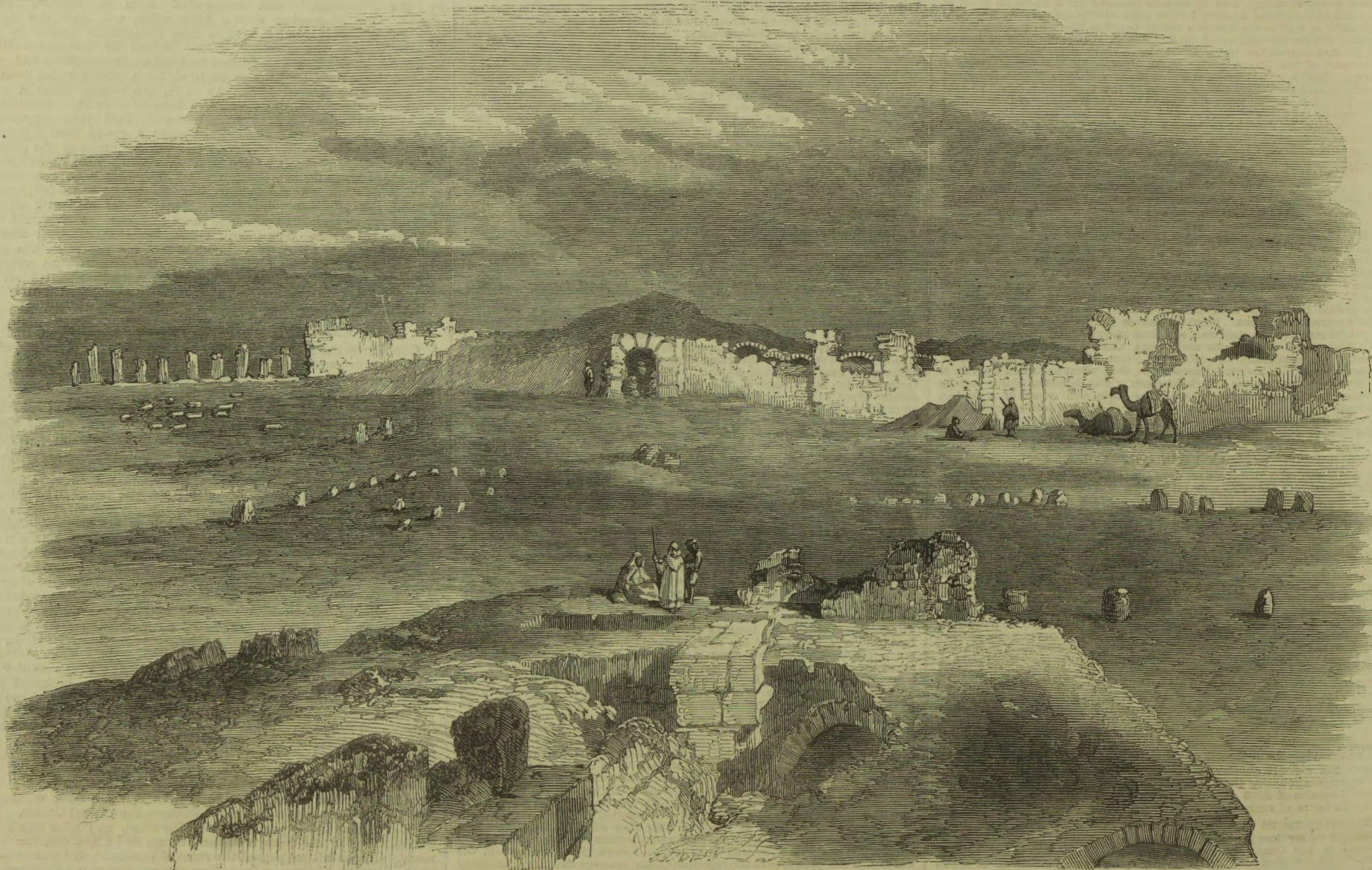
Washing materials there were none; and the first day we all used a tin soup-plate we found lying about for a basin. Fortunately we had brought two towels and soap with us. In about two hours dinner was announced. Six Moors, each bearing a dish, marched in and placed the dishes on the floor. We were evidently to help ourselves as best we might, and, placing the dishes in the centre, we sat round on the floor in proper Eastern style, and fell to with all kinds of implements—penknives, and even fingers being called into requisition. The dishes consisted of varieties of cuscusoo, a favourite Moorish dish, made with granulated flour and boiled chickens, somewhere beyond description, floating with bad oil, and raised up with detestable alines. We were too tired to see anything that day, and tried to sleep, but with little success. The mattresses seemed stuffed with fleas. One of our party, after many vain attempts to sleep, shook his clothes well out of the window and then lay down in the balcony, where he obtained some relief from persecution.

The chief object of interest at Zowan is the stream already mentioned, and the temple dedicated to Neptune, which is built over its source. Shaw states that two hundred years ago several statues were still remaining in the niches of the walls. The temple is in the shape of a horseshoe. The centre

wide, and seven feet high. On the bottom was strewed a quantity of short straw, like stubble, and here we were glad enough to turn into, wet through and tired out. The further end of our chamber was stopped up with ruins, and there the ladies of our party took up their position, whilst we kept guard at the entrance. Our horses we tied up in front of the opening, as a sort of barrier to the Arabs. Unpacking our provisions, we were soon very merry; and, considering that the straw had an abundance of fleas, &c., crawling about, we spent a very comfortable night. The next morning, the storm having passed, we examined the ruins, which are very extensive. The cave or chamber in which we had found shelter seemed to be the entrance to some large building, the remains of which are seen to the right. Near this spot are the ruins of a very large amphitheatre, capable of seating some 40,000 persons; and the ground for miles is covered with marble slabs, pottery, and foundations of immense thickness; and yet the ancient name of this once mighty city is now unknown. We picked up some pieces of marble with Roman letters upon them, and also some Roman weights. The wandering Bedouin is now the only inhabitant, save foxes, jackalls, and eagles—of the latter we counted no less than nine hovering over the amphitheatre at one time. About six miles from these ruins are the remains of the Carthaginian Aqueduct, which crosses the River Milliana. We rode for some miles by it, noticing the various styles of building, and of repairing, as executed, first by the Carthaginians, then by the Romans, and lastly by the Saracens.



ROMAN AND SARACEN ENTRANCE-GATE TO ZOWAN, FIFTY MILES SOUTH FROM CARTHAGE.



RUINS OF OUDINAH, FIFTEEN MILES SOUTH OF TUNIS.

THE RIGHT REV. W. I. KIP,
BISHOP OF CALIFORNIA.

WILLIAM INGRAHAM KIP is the eldest son of Leonard Kip, for many years president of the North River Bank, and is connected through his mother's family with Commander Ingraham, the spirited liberator of Martin Kozsta. He was born in New York, October 3rd, 1811, and prepared for college at schools in that city. After passing a twelvemonth at Rutgers College, he completed the remaining three years of his college course at Yale, in 1831. He commenced and continued for some time the study of law, which he then changed for that of divinity, graduated from the General Theological University of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was ordained Deacon in 1845. His first parochial charge was at St. Peter's Church, Morristown, New Jersey, where he remained a year. He was next assistant minister of Grace Church, New York; and in 1838 called to the rectorship of St. Peter's Church, Albany, where he remained, with the exception of a portion of the years 1844 and 1845, passed in Europe, until his consecration as missionary Bishop of California, in October, 1854. He soon afterwards removed to San Francisco, where he now resides, actively engaged in the arduous duties of his important position.

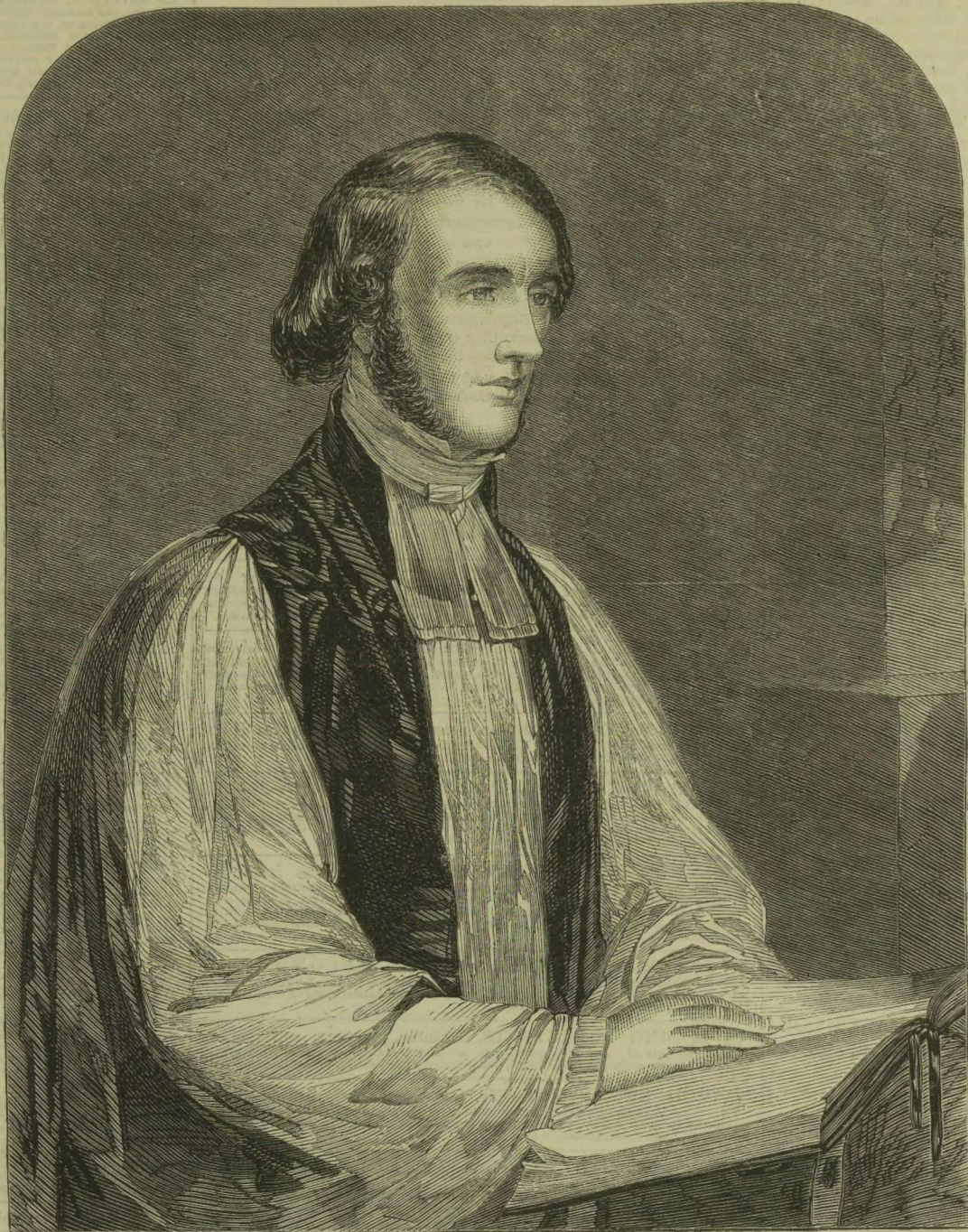
In 1843 he published "The Lenten Fast," a volume in which the origin, propriety, and advantages of the observance of the season are pointed out. In 1844 the "Double Witness of the Church," an exposition of the "Via Media" between Roman Catholic and Unepiscopal Protestant doctrines, appeared. It is regarded as one of the most valuable of the many works on the subject, and has already passed through several editions; "The Christmas Holidays in Rome," a volume derived from the author's observations in 1844, appeared in the following year. In 1846 he prepared the "Early Jesuits' Missions in North America," an interesting and valuable volume, drawn from the "Lettres Edifiantes et Curieuses Ecrites des Missions Etrangères," the original narratives of the Jesuit missionaries, and other contemporary records.

In 1851 he issued in London, and afterwards in America, a work on "The Early Conflicts of Christianity," the conflicts including those of heresies within, as well as opponents without, the early Church. The volume gives an animated picture of the varied scenes of the period. Bishop Kip's latest publication is a volume on "The Catacombs of Rome," published in 1854. It contains a description, drawn from personal inspection, of these venerated resting-places of the fathers and confessors of the Church of the first three centuries, and an account of the inscriptions and symbols which they contain, accompanied with pictorial representations and facsimiles, Arrighi's folio, and other early and rare works.

These volumes are all written for popular circulation, in a popular style, and are of moderate size. They, however, indicate ample and thorough research, and have given their author, in connection with his highly successful pulpit compositions, and numerous articles in the *New York Review*, *Evergreen*, *American Monthly Magazine*, *Churchman*, and other periodicals, a high position as a theologian, scholar, and author.

The foregoing particulars of Bishop Kip are from the "Cyclopedia of American Literature," and the Rev. D. F. Macdonald, of Coloma, California, to whom we are indebted for the portrait of the Bishop, has supplied us with the following additional details:—

"In a special convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in California, Feb. 5, 1857, Bishop Kip was elected, by a unanimous vote of clergy and laity, Bishop of this new and widely-extended diocese, where, from October, 1853, to the above date, he was only missionary Bishop. His labours as missionary Bishop for three long years of trial and difficulty were uniformly stamped by a wise, firm, conciliatory, gentlemanly, and truly Christian administration of the episcopal functions; hence the united, warm, and spontaneous expression of love for his person and satisfaction with his course in our unanimous election of him as our chief pastor. He came here when there were only from three to five infant parishes in the whole State—when it may be said the Church had only a nominal existence on this distant shore of the Pacific; but now there are three flourishing parishes in the city of San Francisco alone, one in Sacramento, and one in almost every considerable town in California, planted and fostered by Bishop Kip. Through the blessing of God, his unwearied labours have now fairly armed her with those weapons by which she is going forth conquering and to conquer; and ere long, under the same



THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM INGRAHAM KIP, D.D., BISHOP OF CALIFORNIA.

kind and fostering hand, notwithstanding the many difficulties she has had and has now to contend with, her prospects will favourably compare with those of her sister branches in the United States.

"Up to the time of the Bishop coming to California, a great

portion of his time being devoted to literature—surrounded with refined associations, moving always in the most devoted and accomplished circles of American society, and encircled by a host of warm admirers and endeared friends—it is indeed a matter of no little surprise that he could abandon all these and come out here to brave the many difficulties and trials incident to his holy office. If ever a man of God in modern times had just reason to denominate missionary work a *soul warfare*, Bishop Kip has that reason, because he had, and now has, to conciliate many clashing and unruly elements—to make the Church be distinctly heard in the midst of unceasing excitements and wild turmoil. He has to unite a mixed, excitable, and restless population; to bring the Gospel again to hosts of revolted and insubordinate Christians, many of whom think it the very essence of freedom to cast aside the most ordinary restraints of religion; and he has to gather in once again many widely-scattered sheep to the nursing bosom of their anxious and indulgent mother. Although now entirely cut off from his old associations and many of his former pursuits, and although now encompassed by difficulties of no ordinary kind, yet neither are his energies nor courage in any degree abated; but, like his Lord and Master of old, he goes out into the wilderness (and this is indeed a very hot and dusty one) to sow the good seed beside many waters.

"In the American Episcopate, which is derived from the English, he is only two removes from the Archbishop of Canterbury. He is also very nearly connected to some noble English families of long standing. His own ancestors were a line of nobles on the continent of Europe for about three hundred years before any member of the family emigrated to America. The family 'coat of arms,' which is yet preserved, shows that the devoted Bishop of California is the descendant of a race of nobles whose titles and prestige are all but obliterated by the levelling hand of American Republicanism. But, since a splendid personal appearance, a mind flushed with the purest and most elevated principles of true honour, manners graced with the highest culture and refinement, an education made up of real and solid scholarship and of varied accomplishments, and a life devoted to the cause of Christ, and boldly marked by each Christian virtue—since these make up all that is truly great and noble in man, the lustre of his family is by no means dimmed in the person or character of our good Bishop."

AGED SYCAMORE IN THE
TEMPLE GARDENS.

THE old Tree, which we herewith engrave, is still an object of great attraction. It is the trunk of a sycamore which died about ten years since, and is now protected by an iron railing. This venerable tree marks the site of the old Thames wall, on which it was growing in the reign of James II.; and here under its shade, on what was then the margin of the river, Doctor Johnson, Oliver Goldsmith, and their companions used to sit for hours in the summer months.

THE CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW IN THE TEMPLE
GARDENS.

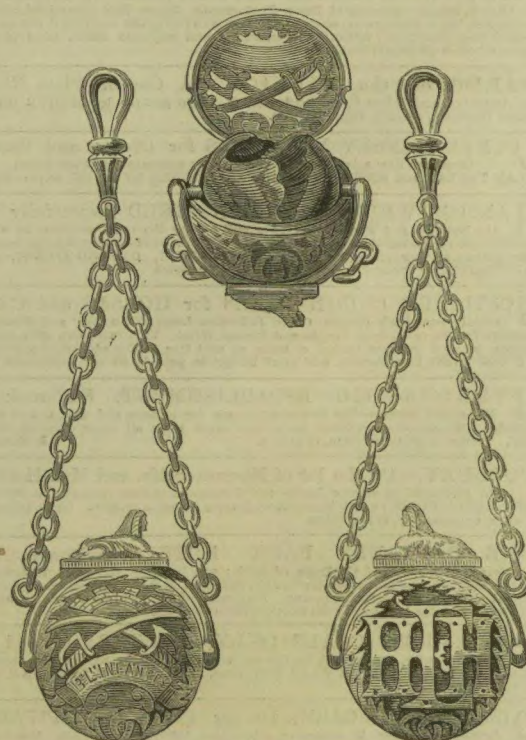
THE TEMPLE GARDENS offer at the present time, and will continue to offer throughout the ensuing month, a great attraction to the lovers of the Chrysanthemum, which here, in the centre of London, is so carefully cultivated, and with such gratifying results. In fact, as Mr. Broome, the Temple gardener, states—"Our City garden may challenge all England in November." The Show, in borders of nearly 200 feet long, contains every variety, besides others trained in pots, and about forty beds of the 'Pompon' variety. The following are allowed to be the best of the large class:—Queen of England—blush; Aimée Ferrière—beautiful, incurved; Alfred Salter—delicate pink and beautifully incurved flower; Anaxo—red orange; Hermine—blush-tipped purple, fine; The Vesta—ivory white, which we have engraved; Themis—rose. Of the Pompones the following are the favourites:—Modelle—white; Brilliant—crimson scarlet; Bob—dark brown; Riquiqui—violet plum; Rose Pompon—silvery lilac; Durufflet—rose and carmine; Cedo Nulli—white and brown points, anemone;



THE "VESTA" CHRYSANTHEMUM NOW IN BLOOM IN THE
TEMPLE GARDENS.



TRUNK OF AN AGED SYCAMORE IN THE TEMPLE GARDENS.



A SOUVENIR OF THE MUTINY IN INDIA.—SEE PAGE 397.

General Canrobert—yellow; Mustapha—brown crimson. These pleasant City gardens will well repay the visitor; and Mr. Broome, the gardener, feels a pleasure in giving every information to the inquirer. The flowers this season are expected to exceed in beauty even those of former years. Mr. Dale, gardener of the Middle Temple, has also some very fine specimens; but, his garden being much smaller, they are consequently shown to less advantage. They are brought principally from the Continent, as in this country it is impossible to obtain the seed, on account of their flowering so late.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Oct. 31.—22nd Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, Nov. 1.—All Saints. Russia declared war against Turkey, 1853.
TUESDAY, 2.—All Souls. Michaelmas Term begins.
WEDNESDAY, 3.—Storming of Acre, 1840.
THURSDAY, 4.—Russians defeated at Oltenitz, 1853.
FRIDAY, 5.—Battle of Inkermann, 1854. New Moon, 4h. 43m., p.m.
SATURDAY, 6.—Defeat of Russians and Passage of Ingour, 1855.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 6, 1859.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
N 12 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1	M 12 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1	T 12 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1	W 12 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1	Th 12 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1	F 12 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1	S 12 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Under the management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. HARRISON. Production of *MARITANA*. Great Success of *MARITANA* and *THE ROSE OF CASTILE*. On Monday and Tuesday, Wallace's *MARITANA*. On Wednesday and Thursday, Mr. W. Harrison's *MARITANA*. On Friday and Saturday, Mr. W. Harrison's *MARITANA*. On Sunday, Mr. W. Harrison's *MARITANA*. On Monday and Tuesday, Mr. W. Harrison's *MARITANA*. On Wednesday and Thursday, Mr. W. Harrison's *MARITANA*. On Friday and Saturday, Mr. W. Harrison's *MARITANA*. On Sunday, Mr. W. Harrison's *MARITANA*.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.—Last Five Nights of *LONDON ASSURANCE*. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews; and of *HE WOULD BE AN ACTOR*. Mr. Charles Mathews; with *JACK'S RETURN FROM CANTON*, and *ANY PORT IN A STORM*. Saturday, November 6.—Benefit of Charles Mathews—a New Comedy, in which he will appear; with *THE DOWAGER*.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews. *THE TON BOY*.—Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr. Buckstone, and Mrs. Charles Mathews; with *JACK'S RETURN FROM CANTON*.

ROYAL PRINCESSES' THEATRE.—FAREWELL SEASON of Mr. CHARLES KEAN as MANAGER.—MONDAY, Wednesday, and Friday, *MACBETH*. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, *KING JOHN*. Preceded every evening by the Farce of *AWAY WITH MELANCHOLY*.

ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE.—Splendid Decorations.—New Act Drop, new Chandelier. Boxes, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Galleries, 6d. The successful *BATTLE OF BOWELL BRIG*, and *SHOOTING THE MOON*, every night. No box fees. Carriages at 11. Stage Manager, Mr. R. Phillips. Riding Taught.

STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch.—Madame CELESTE every Evening.—On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, *THE GREEN BUSHES*. On Tuesday and Thursday, *THE FLOWERS OF THE FOREST*. A new Ballet: *Flexmore and Middle Auriol*. To conclude with a Comedietta. On Saturday, first time, *THE FRENCH SPY*: Madame Celeste.

M. JULIEN'S CONCERTS.—ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—M. JULIEN'S Twentieth and LAST ANNUAL SERIES OF CONCERTS will commence on MONDAY next, the 1st of NOVEMBER, continue for ONE MONTH, and will be given as M. Julien's Farewell and "Concerts d'Adieu." The celebrated violinist *WIENIAWSKI* will make his first appearance on Monday, November 1st. Admission, One Shilling. Private Boxes, Stalls, and Reserved Seats, to be secured at Julien and Co.'s, 214, Regent-street, from Mr. Hammond; and at the Box-office of the Theatre, from Mr. Chatterton, p. 1 e 22 2s., 41 11s. 6d., 41 1s., and 10s. 6d. Reserved Seats, 2s. 6d. Letters and communications to be addressed to M. Julien, 214, Regent-street, W.

HENGLER'S GRAND CIRQUE, Dale-street, LIVERPOOL. Open every Evening at Seven. The Greatest Equestrian Company in Europe. Magnificent Scenes in the Circle. N.B. DAY PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY at Half-past Two.

SIXTH YEAR OF THE PRESENT ENTERTAINMENT. *THE SISTERS SOPHIA AND ANNIE*, in their Original Entertainment, entitled *SKETCHES FROM NATURE*, will appear at Merchants' Hall, Glasgow, Monday, November 1, and Every Evening during the Week.

MR. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL'S Comic and Musical Entertainment, PATCHWORK. Every Night (Saturday included) at Eight, at the *EGYPTIAN HALL*. This is positively the last month in London. Mr. Howard Paul, in "Come into the Garden, Maud," and Mr. Howard Paul in a new American song, "Peggy dear." Stalls, 2s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. A Morning Performance every Saturday at Three; also on Tuesday, Nov. 23.

THE COLOURED OPERA TROUPE will give their Concerts of REFINED NEGRO MUSIC Every Evening (except Saturday) at the *OXFORD GALLERY*, 315, Oxford-street. A Grand Morning Concert every Saturday at the Queen's Concert Rooms, Hanover-square, commencing at Two o'clock.

PROFESSOR WILJALBA FRIKELL.—POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.—POLYGRAPHIC HALL, King William-street, Charing-cross. The Season will terminate on Saturday Evening, and the Last Afternoon Performance on Saturday, November 6th, at Three. Every Evening at Eight. Private Boxes, One Guinea; Box Stalls, 5s.; Orchestra Stalls, 2s.; Area, 2s.; Amphitheatre, 1s.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, BAZAAR, Baker-street.—New additions.—Their Majesties the King and Queen of Hanover, and the Prince Royal. Also, the President of the United States of America, Mr. Buchanan. Admission, 1s.; Extra Rooms, 6d. Open from Eleven in the Morning till Ten at Night. Brilliantly lighted at night.

CREMER'S GRAND GERMAN FAIR (the original and only one) and Promenade Musicals NOW OPEN at the *PORTLAND GALLERY*, Regent-street, opposite the Royal Polytechnic. Admission free.

SIXTH ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION OF CABINET PICTURES AND WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, the contributions of BRITISH ARTISTS, is NOW OPEN at the *FRENCH GALLERY*, 129, Pall-mall. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Open from Ten till Five.

DANCING.—Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE BARNETT, WILKES' ROOMS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square, give PRIVATE LESSONS, at all hours, to Ladies or Gentlemen. An Evening Class and a Juvenile Class.

SAINT ANDREW'S DAY.—In anticipation of the approaching ANNIVERSARY, the Glasgow Saint Andrew's Society hereby invites Communion with other Societies at home and abroad. WILKIE ROSS, Secretary. Glasgow, Oct. 19, 1859. 7, Union-street.

IVORY PHOTOGRAPHS.—In consequence of the now well-known fading character of Paper Photographs, Messrs. BEARD and SHARP, 23, Old Bond-street, beg to draw special attention to their MINIATURES on IVORY, the permanency of which they guarantee; while, for transparency and exquisite finish, these pictures far surpass all other photographic productions.

CARDS for the MILLION.—A Copper Plate Elegantly Engraved, and 50 best Cards Printed, for 2s. Sent post-free by ARTHUR GRANGER, Printer, Stationer, &c., 503, High Holborn.

LOCKE'S LINSEY WOOLSEYS for Dresses and Petticoats, in various new mixtures and designs. By appointment to the Queen. CLAN TARTAN and SCOTCH TWEED WAREHOUSES, 119 and 127, Regent-street, W.

HANSOM, WRIGHT, and MANSFIELD respectfully inform the Nobility and Gentry that they still occupy the same premises in which they have hitherto conducted their business; but, the name of the street having been altered, their address is now 3, GREAT PORTLAND-STREET, OXFORD-STREET, and 109, OXFORD-STREET, instead of (as formerly) 16, John-street.

GOSTLING'S COUGH BALLS for HORSES and CATTLE rapidly cure Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Lung Distemper, and Strangles, and wonderfully relieve Chronic Coughs and Broken Wind. Vide Pamphlet, with select Testimonials enclosed in every packet of Balls, or sent free to any address on application, by T. P. GOSTLING, Diss, Norfolk. Sold by all Druggists, price 1s. 6d. per packet (six balls).

HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, Sudbrook Park, Richmond, Surrey.—The treatment is safe for infancy and age, and is absolutely agreeable. Thousands of sufferers have been cured when all other curative means had failed. Terms, 2s. guinea; farm, 1s. guinea. J. ELLIS, M.D.

TORQUAY.—On the 1st of November Mr. and Mrs. HAWKER will be pleased to receive Ladies and Gentlemen visiting Torquay as BOARDERS, at SALLYRAE HOUSE, which is replete with every domestic comfort. Cards to be obtained by letter, or personally at the house.

THE OATLANDS PARK HOTEL, Walton-on-Thames, formerly the seat of the Duke of York; one hour by rail from Waterloo-bridge. "Invaluable for invalids in winter."—J. R. Beddome, M.D. "Unquestionably commands the first consideration."—Dr. Hancorn. Particulars of the reduced terms for winter will be forwarded by the Manager at the Hotel, Walton-on-Thames.

COALS.—BEST COALS ONLY.—COCKERILL and CO'S price is now 2s. per ton cash for the best screened coals, as supplied by them to her Majesty. 13, Cornhill; Purfleet Wharf, East-street, Blackfriars; and East-on-wharf, Balgrace-place, Finsbury.

DISCOUNT for CASH, 10 per CENT and UPWARDS.—Selling off prior to extensive alterations, 500 Travelling Bags, Dressing Cases, Despatch Boxes, Writing Cases, &c., &c. Elegance for presents in Gold, Silver, and Ornament, &c., at the Manufacturers, JENNEE and KNEWSTUB, 33, St. James's-street, Piccadilly.

BEAUTIFULLY PRINTED IN COLOURS.

Now ready, price One Shilling (POST-FREE, 1s. 21).

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1859.

Containing Twelve Emblematic Designs to the Calendar, Fifteen Beautiful Fine-Art Engravings, and Twenty-three Diagrams of the Comet and of the Appearances of the Planets and of the Stars.

GROUPS OF BIRDS OF GREAT BRITAIN, PRINTED IN COLOURS.

DRAWN AND DESCRIBED UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF J. GOULD, ESQ., F.R.S.

Calendar, Festivals, Anniversaries, Times of High Water, and of the Rising and Setting of the Sun, Moon, and Planets for each Month; the Queen and Royal Family, Foreign Ambassadors, Law Courts, Law and University Terms, Postal and Passport Regulations; Stamps and Taxes; Lists of Government Offices and Officers, City Officers, Directors of the Bank of England, and Acts of Parliament passed during the last Session, &c., &c.

London: Published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand; and to be had of all Booksellers. Price One Shilling; FREE BY POST, Fourteenpence.

HUNTING SEASON TICKETS. LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—The

Directors of this Company will issue HUNTING TICKETS between London, Tring, Aylesbury, Leighton, Bletchley, Bedford, Oxford, Banbury, Rugby, Market Harborough, Leamington, and Warwick, and the intermediate Stations, upon the same terms and conditions as those by the Great Western Company. Applications to be made at the Secretary's office at Euston Station.—By order, CHAS. E. STEWART, Secretary.

CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL, BROMPTON.—Relying on INCREASED AID from the Public, the Committee have determined to REOPEN ALL THE WARDS on the 1st of November for the Winter Months. A large number of Out-Patients are daily seen by the Physicians. PHILIP ROSE, Hon. Sec.

CONSUMPTION.—AN EARNEST APPEAL for CONTRIBUTIONS is made by the Committee of the CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL for DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Victoria Park. £500 are wanted to meet the last Quarter's Expenses. About 1000 Patients relieved weekly. HENRY TUCKER, Chairman. Office, 6, Liverpool-street, E.C.

INDIAN NAVY.—Gentlemen about to enter the Indian Navy are prepared in STEAM and NAVIGATION at the Naval Establishment of Mr. THOMAS EASTMAN, R.N., Eastern Parade, Southsea.

COLT'S NEW MODEL PATENT RIFLE.—REVOLVER RIFLE, a Companion to the Navy or Belt Revolver. Five different lengths of barrel, three different calibre or bore—viz., 13, 21, 24, 27, and 30 inches, with the Lubricator, Sights, Level Ramrod, and all the latest improvements, in Cases complete, with Caps, Flasks, &c. Descriptive and Priced Lists free.—SAMUEL COLT, 14, Pall-mall, S.W.

COLT'S PATENT SIX-SHOT REVOLVER.—The favourite size PISTOL, approved of, and used by, officers, army and navy, is 7½-inch rifle-barrel six-shot; weight, 2 lb. 8 oz. Also, 4, 5, and 6 inch barrel Pocket Revolvers, in Cases complete, for travellers and house protection. Holsters, Belts, Pouches, Cartridges. Note.—Every genuine arm is proved. Stamped on the barrel.—Address, Colonel COLT, London, 14, Pall-mall, S.W.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE, a First-rate SECONDHAND OXYCALCIUM DISSOLVING-VIEW APPARATUS, with forty-three Views, including nine highly-finished Photographs. For further particulars apply to W. NORMAN, Stationer, Halfwhistle, Northumberland.

WEDDING BREAKFASTS, Dinners, Suppers, supplied to any part of Town or Country, with use of Plate, China, Glass, and everything required. Terms moderate.—WITKES, Confectioner, Baker-street, Portman-square.

WOOD ENGRAVING.—Mr. GILKS respectfully announces that he continues to execute every branch of the Art in the best style, and at most reasonable charges. Labels, Show-cards, and Trade Catalogues DESIGNED and PRINTED. London, 21, Essex-street, Strand, W.C.

THE SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £80,000, IN 80,000 SHARES OF £1 STERLING EACH.
(With power to increase.)
Deposit, Ten Shillings per Share on Allotment.
(To be Incorporated and Registered under the Joint-Stock Companies Acts, 1853 and 1857, and liability limited to amount of subscription.)

DIRECTORS.
William Henry Dickson, Esq., Tunbridge Wells (Chairman).
James Denis De Vitre, Esq., Oriental Club, Hanover-square, London.
Alexander Lang Elder, Esq., 2, Fenchurch-buildings, Fenchurch-street, London.
Robert How, Esq., 8, Cannon-street, London.
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Sir Edward Pearson, F.R.S., 26, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde Park, London.

AUDITORS.
Adolphe Bousnot, Esq., Merchant, 9, Hart-street, London.
Charles Whetnam, Esq., Merchant, 33, Gracechurch-street, London.

BANKERS.
The City Bank, London.
The National Provincial Bank of England.
The National Bank of Scotland.
The Aberdeen Town and County Bank.
The Provincial Bank of Ireland.

SOLICITORS. Messrs. Young, Vallings, and Jones, St. Mildred's-court, London.
BROKERS. Messrs. Carden and Whitehead, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, London.
OFFICES IN AUSTRALIA.—Robert Archibald Allison Morehead Esq., Head Manager and General Superintendent; Matthew Young, Esq., Assistant Superintendent and Accountant. SECRETARY (pro tem).—Charles Grainger, Esq.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY.—24, Gresham-street, London; O'Connell-street, Sydney, N. S. Wales.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.
The Scottish Australian Investment Company, through their Manager at Sydney, have long directed their attention to the acquisition of lands known to be rich in mineral productions. They are possessors of the various Properties mentioned in this Prospectus, upon some of which valuable deposits of Copper and Coal have already been proved to exist; but being a Company formed for the investment of Capital, and not to carry on mining operations, they are not in a position to develop these mineral properties on their own account. It is therefore proposed that a new Company shall be formed, to be called "The Scottish Australian Mining Company, Limited," which shall purchase for Thirty Thousand Pounds, to be paid partly in Money and partly in Shares, and certain Royalties, the said several Properties, and work them, commencing at first on a moderate scale. The Company will also take powers to acquire, by purchase or otherwise, such further mineral lands in the Australian Colonies as shall be deemed desirable.

The following are two of the principal Properties mentioned in the Prospectus:—
No. 1. **THE GOOD HOPE PROPERTY.**—This Freehold Property comprises about 400 acres of generally good, well-watered Land. It is situated near the town of Yass. There exists upon this Estate a remarkable Copper Lode, of great width, and standing above the surface in a continuous line (with slight intermission) for more than a quarter of a mile, and in some places rising above the level of the ground to the height of twenty-five feet. The Lode is strong and large, and stands above the level of the river from forty-five to fifty-five fathoms. Captain John Dalley, of St. Austell, in Cornwall, of great mining experience, has twice examined this lode, and taken out a ton or two of ore, samples of which, weighing from two to three cwt. each, are now in London. The ore is red oxide, mixed with native copper, and green and blue carbonates; and specimens, broken promiscuously from separate blocks now lying at the office of the Company, have been found to yield on assay the high percentage of 24, 27, 27½, 28, 35, and 38 per cent of pure copper. One sample which Mr. Morehead selected and directed to be assayed in the Colony yielded no less than 74½ per cent of pure copper. The ore is similar in character to the ore at the Burra-Burra. It will be seen that the opinion of Captain Dalley, whose Report on this property will be found in the Appendix, fully bears out the above statements.

No. 6. **DAIRMOUTH.**—This Freehold Property, consisting of 100 acres, is pronounced by H. T. Plews, Esq., M.E., who made repeated surveys of the Hunter River Coal Field, by instruction of the Manager of the Scottish Australian Investment Company, "the best position attainable for commencing operations" in coal mining in New South Wales. It is situated about five miles and a half from Newcastle, and contains, as may be learnt from Mr. Plews's Report, which is appended, a seam of coal, lying nearly in a horizontal position, of superior quality, and six feet in thickness at the outcrop near the foot of a hill, whence of course it can be worked without the expense of shafts, and the usual accompanying machinery. A portion of this property consists of fertile land, on which a considerable sum has been expended in bringing it into a state of cultivation and erecting a house.

The property had been long under the notice of the Manager of the Scottish Australian Investment Company, as a site desirable for the establishment of a Colliery; but he did not succeed in acquiring it until June last; and the purchase having been made in contemplation of the immediate formation of the present Company, this valuable estate is now made over at the price at which it was purchased, with the mere addition of a small commission and expenses.

Applications for Shares must be made in the annexed form. Each applicant will be required to sign at the office of the Bankers, Five Shillings per Share, and to pay the number of shares applied for, in part payment of the deposit of Ten Shillings per Share; in exchange for which a receipt will be given. In the event of the Directors allotting less than the whole number applied for, the amount paid in to the Bankers will be applied towards the deposit of Ten Shillings per share payable on the number allotted; but in case no allotment be made, the money so lodged will be forthwith returned in full.

Prospectuses, Mining Reports, Forms of Application for Shares and of Bankers' Receipts for Deposits, may be had of Messrs. Carden and Whitehead, Stockbrokers, 2, Royal Exchange Buildings; at the City Bank; or at the Offices of the Company, 24, Gresham-street, London, where Plans of the Property, a Section of the Good Hope Lode, and Ore from that Property, may be seen and examined.

London, 26th October, 1858.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
[When filled up by the Applicant, to be lodged, with Five Shillings per Share, with one of the Company's Bankers.]

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED, 24, GRESHAM STREET, LONDON.

Gentlemen,
Having paid into the hands of the Bank the sum of £
to your credit, I request you will allot me Shares of £1
Sterling each, in the above named Company, and I agree to accept such Shares, or any less number that may be allotted to me. And I hereby authorise you to enter my name in the Register of Shareholders for the said Shares.
Name and Surname in full
Address in full
Description
Number of Shares (if any) held in the Scottish Australian Investment Company, Limited
Dated the day of 1859.

* * * The Prospectus, at length, will be found in the "Times," "Daily News," "Standard," and "Daily Telegraph" Newspapers of Friday, the 29th instant.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for the Week ending SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6th.—Monday, Open at Nine. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, Open at Ten. Friday, November 5th, Open at Ten. Grand Military Fête. Admission on the above days One Shilling; or by Season Tickets: Children, Sixpence. Saturday, Open at Twelve: The first GREAT CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW. Admission Half-a-Guinea; or by Season Tickets: Children, One Shilling. On SUNDAYS the Palace and Grounds are open to Shareholders gratuitously, from 1.30 till sunset, on showing their Admission Tickets. Half-a-Guinea Season Tickets, available on every occasion to 30th April, 1859, may now be had at the Palace and at 2, Exeter Hall.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW.—The First Grand Exhibition of Chrysanthemums will be held on SATURDAY, the 6th, and MONDAY, the 8th of NOVEMBER next. On Saturday Doors open at Twelve o'clock. Admission, 2s. 6d.; Children, One Shilling. On Monday Doors open at Nine o'clock. Admission, One Shilling; Children, Sixpence. Season Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each, available for this Show, and on every occasion to 30th April, 1859, may now be had. Crystal Palace, October, 1858. GEORGE GROVE, Secretary.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—SANDHURST LODGE, Queen's-road West, Regent's Park, N.W. Preparation for Addiscombe, Woolwich, the Royal Military and Staff Colleges, or direct Commissions. More than 400 gentlemen have entered the Army from this Establishment. Terms and references on application.

BULBS FOR EARLY FLOWERING.—Hyacinths for pots or glasses, 6s., 9s., and 12s. per dozen; Tulips, double and single, for pots, 6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. per dozen; Polyanthus Narcissus, 3s. and 3s. 6d. per dozen; Narcissus Potius and Double White, 3s. per 100. A descriptive and priced Catalogue, with directions for the successful culture of bulbs—a useful guide to winter and spring gardening—free and post-paid on application.

18 named double or single Hyacinths, 12 Border Hyacinths, 6 Polyanthus Narcissus, 50 Narcissus Potius and Double White, 18 beautiful English Iris, 40 Double Dutch Tulips, 150 Crocus, and 50 Double Snowdrops, sent for 21s.; half the quantity for 10s. 6d. All orders amounting to 21s. sent carriage-paid. BUTLER and M'GILLICH, Seedsmen, Covent Garden Market.

BULBS FOR GREENHOUSE AND OPEN BORDER.—JAMES CARTER and CO. beg to call attention to their Selected Stock of Dutch and other Bulbs, the Second Importation having just arrived. Extra fine named HYACINTHS, for pots and glasses, selections at 9s., 10s., and 12s. per doz. Extra fine TULIPS, named varieties, 2s., 3s., and 4s. per dozen. Extra fine new Seedling CROCUS, in 50 varieties, three of each, 4s. Extra fine POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS, in eight varieties, one of each, 3s. Extra large Bulbs of LILUM SPECIOSUM ALBUM, 2s. each. Extra large Bulbs of PUNCTATUM ROSEUM, 3s. each. Extra large Bulbs of RUBRUM, 3s. each.

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MICROSCOPES.—J. AMADIO'S Botanical MICROSCOPES, packed in Mahogany Case, with Three Powers, Condenser, Pinners, and Two Slides will show the Animalcule in Water. Price 18s. 6d.—J. Amadio, 7, Throgmorton-street.

TELESCOPES.—TOURISTS' ACHROMATIC TELESCOPES, in Sling Case, with Three Pulls. Price 18s. 6d. A Large Assortment of Achromatic Telescopes.—J. AMADIO, 7, Throgmorton-street.

MICROSCOPIC CATALOGUE.—Just published, an Illustrated Catalogue, containing the Names of 1000 Microscopic Objects. Forwarded for four stamps.—J. AMADIO, Optician, 7, Throgmorton-street.

INDIA.—MILITARY FIELD GLASSES of the very highest

character, combining all the recent improvements, made expressly for India, and warranted to withstand the greatest tropical heat. An immense variety to select from at CALLAGHAN'S, 23a, New Bond-street (corner of Conduit-street). N.B. Sole agent for the celebrated small and powerful Opera and Race Glasses, invented and made by Voigtlander, Vienna.

OPERA GLASSES, TELESCOPES, &c.—SPORTSMEN

AND GENTLEMEN of the ARMY and NAVY.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W. Observe, opposite the York Hotel. Portability, combined with great power, in FIELD, RACE-COURSE, OPERA, and general outdoor use, are the chief features of our new and improved PERSPECTIVE GLASSES, weighing only four ounces, each containing 12 and 18 lenses, constructed of German glass, will show distinctly a person to know them at 24 and 3 miles. They serve every purpose on the Race-course and at the Opera-houses. Country scenery and ships are clearly seen at 8 to 10 miles. They are also invaluable for Shooting, Deer-stalking, and Yachting. Her Majesty's Coast-Guards are making use of them as day and night glasses in preference to all others; they have also become in general use by Gentlemen of the Army and Navy, and by Sportsmen, Gentlemen, and Tourists. The most powerful and brilliant Telescopes, possessing such extraordinary power that some, 3½ inches, with an extra astronomical eyepiece, will show distinctly Jupiter's moons, Saturn's ring, and the double stars; with the same Telescope a person can see and know three-and-a-half miles distant, and an object from fourteen to sixteen miles. All the above can be had of larger and all sizes with increasing powers, and are secured by her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

A SINGLE valuable, powerful, newly-invented, very small waistcoat-pocket GLASS, the size of a walnut, by which a person can see and know 14 mile distant. Country scenery and ships are clearly seen at four to six miles. Price 30s.—Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

EYESIGHT.—Optical Improvements, to enable persons at an advanced age to read with ease, and to discriminate objects with perfect distinctness.—Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians, have invented and patented SPECTACLE LENSES of the greatest transparent power. The valuable advantage derived from this invention is, that impaired vision is preserved and strengthened; very aged persons are enabled to employ their sight at the most minute occupation; can see with these lenses of a much less magnifying power, and they do not require the frequent changes to the dangerous effects of further powerful assistance. Persons can be suited at the most remote parts of the world by sending a pair of spectacles, or one of the glasses out of them in a letter, and stating the distance from the eyes they can read small print with it, and those who have not made use of spectacles by stating their age.—39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W. (opposite the York Hotel).

DEAFNESS.—A newly-invented Instrument for extreme cases of Deafness, called the Sound Magnifier, Organic Vibrator, and invisible Voice Conductor. It fits so into the ear as to be in the least perceptible; the unpleasant sensation of ringing noises in the head is entirely removed. It affords instant relief to the deaf, persons, and enables them to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies.—Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians and Aurists, 39, Albemarle-street Piccadilly, W. (opposite the York Hotel).

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1859.

THE friends of the great question of Reform in Parliament—which for the last few years has been more spoken of in the House of Commons than out of it—have at length been aroused into a display of something like their ancient vigour. The people, accused of indifference towards it, have begun to show that their indifference was but apparent, and that curiosity as to what the contending parties of Tories and Whigs would make of it was at the bottom of their quietude. But, from present indications not to be mistaken by observant politicians, this question—so often played

their lives. That party, we have reason to believe, and the speech of Mr. Bright confirms and strengthens the impression, are prepared to accept the leadership of Lord John Russell on this question. That they cannot place themselves under that of Lord Derby and Disraeli must be evident to all, in or out of Parliament, who have devoted a thought to the subject. Lord Derby's defeat under those circumstances, and by a large majority, is quite certain. In less than two months after the meeting of Parliament the question will be brought to the test of numbers; and Lord Derby—without a cause, a cry, or a policy, except such as he condescends to borrow or parody from his opponents—will scarcely resort to the expedient of a dissolution. Thus there "looms in the future," more largely than at any time within the last ten years, the realignment of the great Reform party. The downfall of an Administration that only came into office by accident, and that has only retained it till the present time because of differences in the opposite ranks, which the question of Reform in Parliament will be certain to heal, will be the inevitable result. The bitterness excited by the progress of the Russian war has passed away, and the country no longer cherishes any feelings but those of respect towards such eminent tribunes as Mr. Bright and Mr. Cobden, who are so well qualified, by intelligence, honesty, and proved public service, to lead opinion in the last great strife which our generation will, in all probability, have to wage against the opponents of Reform. Mr. Cobden has not yet been restored to Parliament, but he only bides a time, which all Reformers hope will be short, to enter again into the arena. But, whether or no the Reform question stands upon its own merits, and will make its way by its own exigencies. The result, it is to be hoped, will be a fair and adequate measure, suitable to the wants of the time, and giving political power to all intelligent people, whatever rank they may hold in the community.

Upon a calm and dispassionate review of all the circumstances attending the now-ended differences between the Governments of France and Portugal, Europe will, we think, pass a judgment adverse to the more powerful nation. It seems clear from the facts that France—or, we should say, the Imperial Government—is no longer desirous of lending its moral or physical support to the prevention of the slave trade; and this we may gather not only from its conduct towards Portugal in this instance, but from the whole course of its policy in reference to what it calls the importation of free black labour into its sugar-producing colonies. It seems equally clear that France has adopted towards Portugal, because Portugal is small and weak, a mode of dictation and coercion which it would not have adopted towards England, Austria, Russia, or any other State that happened to be large and powerful. This is to be regretted, not alone for the sake of political justice and morality, but for the sake of the peace of Europe, which the Emperor of the French has so often represented as dependent on the wishes, the interest, and the policy of his Government. If the "Empire means peace," it should also mean Right without reference to Might—for, without justice in the conduct of the powerful towards the weak, peace is outraged, and ultimately becomes impossible.

But why the French Government should have thought it worth while to fix a quarrel upon Portugal at this particular time, and what it expected to gain by its easy but not honourable victory, is a puzzle to plain people. The *Charles et Georges*, the ship seized by the Portuguese authorities, was undoubtedly a slaver; and the pretension of the French Government that the presence of an accredited French agent on board (and it should not be forgotten that that agent himself admitted the act of slave-trading, and expressed his intention to denounce it) is one that would not be recognised before any fair tribunal in the world. If the French Government had been honest in the matter it would have allowed the case to be decided by the Portuguese authorities, or, if that were galling to its pride, it would have acquiesced in the arbitration of England, Austria, Russia, or any other State of Europe. We cannot but come to the conclusion that its refusal to do so arises from a foregone determination to favour the slave trade, or that modification of the infamous traffic which is euphemistically called the importation to her colonies of free negroes; though, as in the case of the wretched "cargo" of the *Charles et Georges*, the negroes are regularly sold by their chiefs on the coast of Africa, and treated in every respect—manacles included—as slaves.

The English public are already asking what part the British Government has played in this business, and whether or not our Foreign Office were precognisant of the attempt that would be made to coerce the Government of Portugal, and submitted to shut its eyes and allow the evil to be done? The Paris correspondent of the *Nord* of Brussels—the Russian organ in Western Europe, and known to derive some part of its inspiration from Count Walewski, the evil genius of French diplomacy—states, in a letter written some days before the submission of Portugal was known, "that the French Channel squadron is to proceed 'towards the West'—a direction which leaves a wide field for hypothesis. Here is one which I give for what it is worth, and the truth of which events will decide. The squadron will make a trip on the ocean, and will manoeuvre so as to find itself on a given day before Lisbon—or at least at the mouth of the Tagus. The conflict with France will have terminated before that day comes. England, in conformity with her written engagements, is obliged to send a force, in case of necessity, to support Portugal; the only thing is that the said force will arrive too late."

If this be true, we can only say that it is not the way to preserve cordiality, or even good understanding, between France and England; and that, if there be no protest on the part of our Government, we are no longer just to our Portuguese ally, or entitled to the first rank among European Powers. When Parliament reassembles the whole of the circumstances will, no doubt, be submitted to the judgment of the country. But in the meantime the public, engrossed with other matters, will in all probability have forgotten the wrong done. But the effects of the wrong will remain in a wider circle than that of the British Parliament, or even than the British nation. Europe will know that with France, when she so pleases, Might is Right—a conviction disagreeable to Powers that are as strong as France, and especially unpleasant to those who happen to be weaker.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE WINTER SERVICES AT ST. PAUL'S.—The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral are exerting themselves vigorously to carry out the wishes of the Bishop of London, by making the vast interior of their church as extensively available as possible for Sunday evening service during the winter. At this moment workmen are busily employed in the necessary alterations, and it is expected that all will be ready by Sunday, the 28th of November, being Advent Sunday. Mr. G. W. Martin, of Gloucester-crescent, Regent's Park, has been entrusted by the Dean and Chapter with the formation of a choir for the Sunday evening services. Mr. Martin proposes a choir of three to four hundred voices. Any competent musical amateur, who wishes to assist in the choir should communicate at once with Mr. Martin.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF BALACLAVA.—A large party of the officers surviving the celebrated Light Cavalry charge at Balacava on the 25th of October, 1854, dined together at the London Tavern on Monday evening. The Earl of Lucan, K.C.B., occupied the chair.—A grand musical celebration of the battle of Balacava took place at the Crystal Palace on the same day, when the bands of the three regiments of Guards attended. Some Scotch military games took place, and the great fountains poured forth their crystal splendour for the last time this season. There were about 15,000 persons in the Palace and grounds, and a great number of soldiers of the 4th Dragoon Guards, 47th Regiment, Artillery, Marines, and a detachment from the Cavalry depot at Canterbury. The Foot Guards were also present in considerable numbers.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—The annual examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in this University took place on Monday, at Burlington House, Piccadilly; the students who presented themselves being examined in classics, history, logic, moral philosophy, mathematics, and natural philosophy. The examination was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Donaldson, of Trinity College, Cambridge, late Head Master of Bury St. Edmund's Grammar School; the Rev. Professor Heaviside, Dr. Jerrard, and other professors. The examination terminated on Thursday afternoon. The examination for honours in connection with the Bachelor's degree will commence on Tuesday next, and terminate on Friday, November 19; the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine will commence on Monday next; and that for the degree of Doctor of Medicine on Monday, November 22.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—Amongst the objects of art recently lent to this museum is a beautiful series of crystal vases, cups, and spoons, &c., mounted in enamelled gold and jewels, belonging to the Marquis of Salisbury, and by him deposited there. They were contained in a silver-mounted case which was found at Hatfield some years ago, in a chest under a bed. Judging from the case—which is, however, of a later workmanship—they appear to have come from Spain: not improbably a trophy of war in Queen Elizabeth's reign. Together with these are a pair of silk stockings, the first made in England, and presented to Queen Elizabeth. These also came from Hatfield.—Dr. Bishop has also lent for exhibition a beautiful bas-relief of Italian art of the fourteenth century, a Virgin and Child, slightly coloured and gilt, supposed to have been the work of Giotto. Both have been placed in the division of Ornamental Art. During last week the visitors to the Museum were as follows:—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days), 2078; on Monday and Tuesday (free evenings), 2006; on the three students' days (admission to the public, 6d.), 614; one students' evening (Wednesday), 142; total, 4840. From the opening of the Museum, 646,460.

THE BLUES' ANNIVERSARY DINNER.—On Monday night 101 gentlemen, under the presidency of Mr. Joseph Perkins, dined at the London Tavern to celebrate the foundation of Christ's Hospital, London, by King Edward VI. All the arrangements proved eminently successful under the admirable management of the stewards and their energetic honorary secretary.

THE LADIES' CHARITY SCHOOLS.—This institution, established in 1702, for educating, clothing, and wholly maintaining the daughters of respectable parents in reduced and necessitous circumstances from any part of the United Kingdom, whether orphans or not, held its half-yearly meeting on Tuesday, at the new school-house, No. 22, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, for the purpose of electing four children, in addition to those already maintained. Thomas Gardiner, Esq., presided. The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' PROTECTION SOCIETY DINNER.—The twenty-fifth anniversary dinner of the Licensed Victuallers' Protection Society took place on Thursday, at the Freemasons' Tavern, under the presidency of John Vickers, Esq., of the firm of Vickers and Co., distillers. There was an unusually great gathering on the occasion, and the anniversary celebration was altogether one of the most auspicious and advantageous to the society of any which has yet taken place.

OPENING OF THE LONDON MASTER BAKERS' ALMSHOUSES.—On Wednesday the ceremony took place of opening the newly-erected buildings situate in the Lea-bridge-road, in the parish of Leyton, intended as almshouses for decayed members of the bakers' business. The almshouses—which, when complete, will be fifty-four in number, ten of which are now finished—are in the rustic Italian style, and built of brick and Ancaster stone. The fund from which the cost of the buildings will be defrayed originated in a sum of £1000, the result of funding for years the value of the Christmas boxes formerly given away by the master bakers, that practice having been discontinued. With that principal sum the committee were enabled to purchase the three acres of land now inclosed for the purposes of the almshouses, while the active benevolence of the mealmen, and the more affluent members of the baking business, have at length enabled the Almshouse committee to finish ten of the houses, and on Wednesday the "opening" of them took place, and the first inmates were elected.

THE EASTERN POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The absence at the east end of London of any place of resort where entertainment and information are combined, as in those institutions in the west which have earned so well-merited a reputation, has led to the engagement of eligible premises in Leman-street, Whitechapel, which have been efficiently adapted for the presentation of every variety of instructive, popular, and scientific entertainments. This building is now open as the Eastern Polytechnic Institution; and its management has been intrusted to Mr. Jas. D. Malcolm, late lecturer at the Royal Polytechnic Institution, and formerly of the Royal Panopticon, and of the Polytechnic Institutions in Edinburgh and Glasgow. A circular issued by the director assures us that the optical apparatus, the dissolving views, the various popular scientific lectures, and other entertainments, will be on a scale of excellence and completeness which will leave nothing to be desired.

OPENING OF THE "ONE TUN" RAGGED SCHOOL, WESTMINSTER.—On Monday evening the premises situate No. 3, Perkins'-rents, Westminster, formerly known as the One Tun public-house, were opened as the One Tun Ragged School. At five o'clock 200 of the children were served with tea and cake, after which a public meeting was held, over which the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor presided, supported by Joseph Payne, Esq., the Rev. J. T. Brown, the Rev. R. Malone, the Rev. B. Price, and many others. The Rev. J. T. Brown, chairman of the committee, gave some account of the origin and progress of these schools, from which it appeared that they were established some twelve years since (when no other ragged school existed in Westminster), in a building at the corner of Pear-street and Duck-lane, formerly the Thieves' public-house, from which they were termed the "Pear-street and Duck-lane Ragged Schools." Subsequently the schools were removed to Simond's-buildings, Old Pye-street, where for a time they declined, but afterwards revived. The miserable little rooms were found to be too small, and the One Tun public-house was bought; and, at an expense of £325, has been fitted up with every appliance for carrying on the work. Only £40 or £50 is required to clear off the entire debt.

THREE ROWING MATCHES.—On Monday there were three rowing matches on the Thames, all of which presented their features of interest. The first was between George Wade and Walter Bell, two watermen; the former of Stone-stairs, Ratcliffe, and the latter of Richmond; and upon this event a large amount of money had been invested. The stake was £30 a side, and the distance from Putney to Mortlake. After an exciting race Bell won by about twenty-five seconds, the time of doing the distance (in old-fashioned boats) being under 12½ minutes. The second race was between the veteran Frederick Lett, of Lambeth, and George Driver, a much younger man, belonging to Wandsworth. The course was from Putney to Barnes. Driver won by upwards of one hundred yards. The third and last race was for £10 a side, but there was as much interest centered in this event as in either of the others, and it was undoubtedly the best race. The competitors were Chapman and Brown, two landsmen from Lambeth. The distance to be gone over was from Putney to Barnes Railway Bridge. Brown won by a couple of lengths.

CHARGE AGAINST A STOCKBROKER.—At the Guildhall, on Wednesday, a serious charge was preferred against a City broker named Oliver by a young lady who had intrusted £5000 to him to invest in certain securities. This he professed to do, and he then induced her to consent to his depositing the securities in his own bank (the London and County), and paying her the amount of the dividends quarterly. The suspicions of some of her friends having become excited, she resolved upon obtaining possession of her securities, but she learnt at the bank that they had never been deposited there, and her applications to the prisoner himself were equally fruitless. He was accordingly given into custody, and the evidence produced against him was of a very serious character. He was remanded.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 849 boys and 846 girls, in all 1695 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57 the number was 1480.—The total number of deaths registered in London last week was 1113, showing a small decrease on that of the previous week. In the ten years 1848-57 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1012. The mortality of last week was very nearly that which in the usually healthy month of October might be expected to prevail. Of four nonagenarians whose deaths are recorded the oldest was a widow, who had attained her ninety-seventh year.

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Royal Family appeared in public on the east terrace of Windsor Castle on Sunday afternoon, to the great gratification of the company assembled in the Royal gardens. Her Majesty remained on the terrace nearly an hour, and afterwards walked in the Home Park. Sir John Pakington accompanied the illustrious party.

On Monday his Royal Highness Prince George of Saxony arrived at Windsor from Southampton, and paid a visit to her Majesty. The Queen and Princess Alice rode out on horseback in the morning, and the Prince Consort, with Prince Alfred and the Prince of Leiningen, went out shooting. The Prince of Wales returned to the White Lodge in Richmond Park. The Duchess of Kent and the Prince and Princess of Leiningen dined with her Majesty in the evening.

On Tuesday the ex-Queen Amelia and the members of the Orleans family, with the Prince Philip of Wurtemberg, paid a visit to her Majesty and the Prince Consort.

On Wednesday the Prince Consort, attended by Captain the Hon. D. De Ros, left Windsor at an early hour for Portsmouth, with his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, who embarked at noon on board her Majesty's ship *Euryalus*. Major Cowell, R.E., was in attendance on Prince Alfred. The Prince of Wales joined the Prince Consort and Prince Alfred at Basingstoke, and also proceeded to Portsmouth. After accompanying Prince Alfred on board the *Euryalus* at Spithead, the Prince Consort returned to Windsor Castle, and the Prince of Wales to the White Lodge, Richmond Park. Early in the morning Prince Alfred went to Frogmore to take leave of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

On Thursday the unfavourable weather confined her Majesty and the Royal family within the Castle. His Excellency the Ambassador of France and the Duchess de Malakoff arrived on a visit.

The Countess of Caledon has succeeded Lady Churchill as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty. Colonel F. H. Seymour and Captain the Hon. Dudley De Ros have succeeded Major-General the Hon. C. Grey and Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsonby as Equerries in Waiting to the Queen and Prince Consort.

His Excellency the Swedish and Norwegian Minister and the Countess Platen have returned to the residence of the Legation from Sweden, after an absence of three months.

The Earl and Countess of Derby have had among their visitors during the past fortnight the Earl of Carlisle, Lord and Lady John Russell and the Misses Russell, the Right Hon. Spencer and Mrs. Walpole and Miss Walpole, Sir Robert and Lady Emily Peel, Sir Roderick Murchison, &c.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston left town on Wednesday for Broadlands.

The Lord Chancellor and Lady Chelmsford have left town for Brighton. The noble and learned Lord will receive the Judges at his residence in Eaton-square on Tuesday next, the first day of Michaelmas term.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE CHURCH.—Rev. H. W. M'Grath, Perpetual Curate of St. Paul, Kersal, to be Honorary Canon in the Cathedral Church of Manchester; Rev. J. Purvis to be Minor Canon in Bangor Cathedral; Rev. S. Young to be Rector and Vicar of Bridgetown, Cloyne. *Rectories*: Rev. H. C. Huxtable to Bettiscombe, Dorset; Rev. J. B. Pugh to Westbury, Salop; Rev. J. Rush to Loughrea, Clonfert; Rev. J. Smith to Little Hinton, near Swindon; Rev. G. Thompson to Kilkooly, Cashel. *Vicarages*: Rev. J. M. Barrett to Dunholme, Lincolnshire; Rev. F. Goddard to Hilmarton, Wilts; Rev. H. Martin to St. Nicholas with St. Leonard, Bristol; Rev. W. G. Pritchard to Brignall, Yorkshire; Rev. H. Thomas to Billingham, Sussex. *Chaplaincy*: Rev. C. Alabaster, M.A., Lincoln College, Oxford, to the Bishop of Nelson, New Zealand. *Incumbency*: Rev. J. Goodwin to St. James's English Episcopal Church, Aberdeen. *Perpetual Curacies*: Rev. E. Boger to Kingston, Somerset; Rev. C. Campbell to St. Thomas, Lancaster; Rev. P. H. Harrison to Oakenates, Salop; Rev. A. C. Irvine to St. Paul, Walsall, and Master of the Walsall Grammar School; Rev. T. Williams to Gear Hill, Marston Bigott, Somerset; Rev. E. Westerman to All Saints, Bury, Lancashire. *Curacies*: Rev. F. Barkway to Holy Trinity, Bungay, Suffolk; Rev. J. Edwards to St. Jude, Manchester; Rev. E. C. Lacey to Dymchurch, near Hythe, Kent.

The Committee of Investigation on Dockyard Economy on Tuesday commenced their investigation at Sheerness yard.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.—The Queen has confirmed the grant of the decoration of the Victoria Cross to the under-mentioned private soldiers of her Majesty's army, which decoration had been provisionally conferred upon them by the Commander-in-Chief in India, and by Major-General James Hope Grant, K.C.B., respectively, on account of acts of bravery performed by them in that country—namely, Privates Patrick Carlin, 13th Regiment; Patrick Green, 75th Regiment; Same Shaw, Rifle Brigade (3rd battalion). Her Majesty has also been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on Sergeant-Major Charles Wooden, 17th Lancers, on account of an act of bravery performed by him in the Crimea, during the late war.

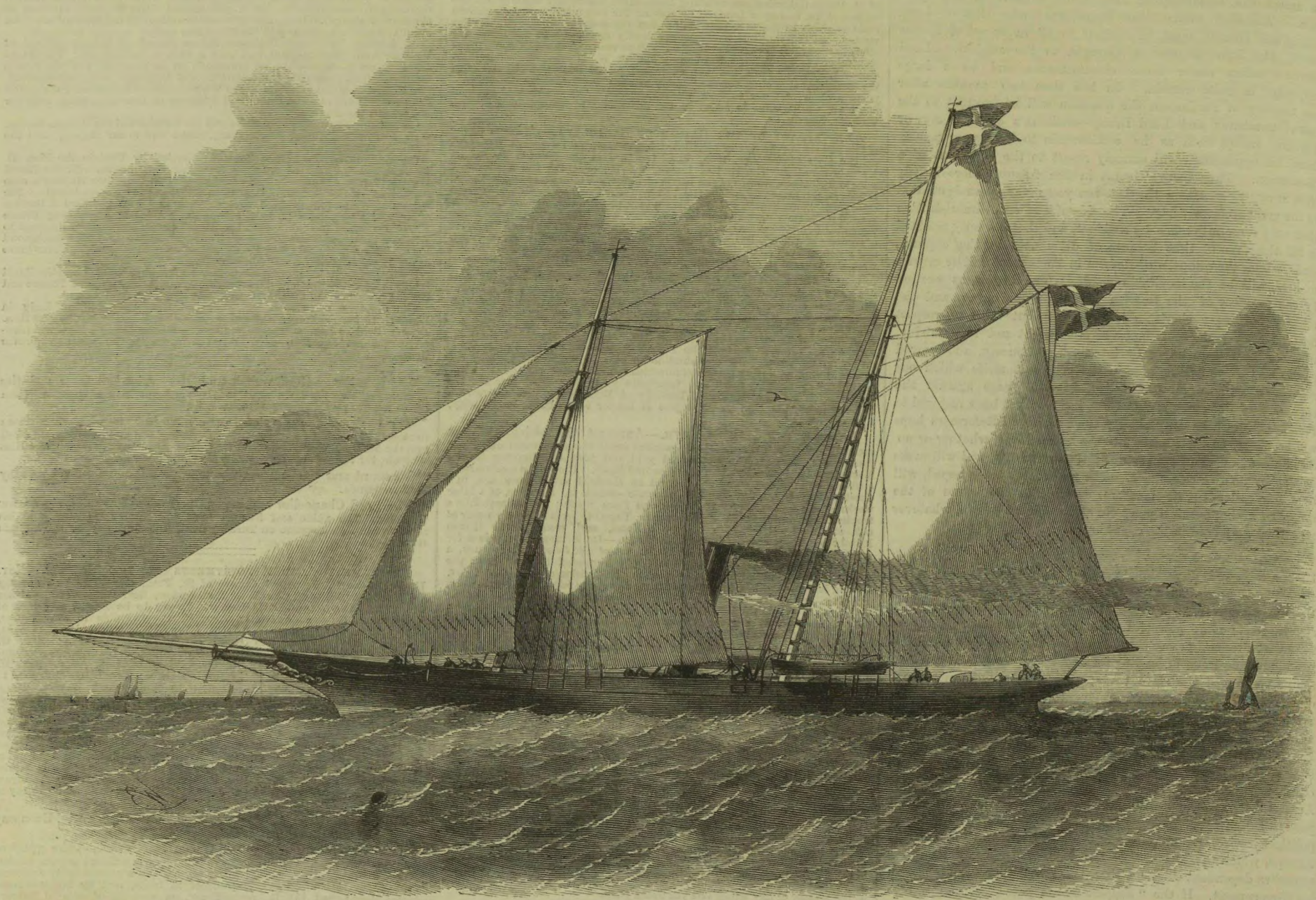
OFFER TO RESTORE THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The late electrician to the Atlantic Telegraph Company, Mr. Whitehouse, has offered his services again to the undertaking. He does this, he says, from a feeling of duty, as being so largely identified with the inception of the project, and also because he is convinced the cable is readily recoverable. He therefore asks permission of the directors to make the necessary examination, and, if that should be satisfactory to his judgment, he offers to reopen communication with Newfoundland at his own risk and cost, and to maintain it at a moderate per centage on the receipts.

On Friday week, at the Denbighshire Quarter Sessions, held at Wrexham, John Roberts was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour, and to be once whipped, for cutting a mare's tongue out.

DEFALCATIONS OF A PRIME MINISTER—"LOOTING" THE TREASURY.—A letter from Teheran of the 15th September says:—"The examination made into the accounts of Mirza-Agha-Khan, ex-Sadragan (Prime Minister), who, with his two sons, is still in custody, has revealed facts which are almost incredible. Thus, though his salary was not less than 1,000,000 fr. a year, he appropriated annually 6,000,000 fr.; and during the war with England he levied on all the country a tax, which he called 'Tax for the Holy War,' which amounted to 12,000,000 fr., but of that sum only one-fourth went into the treasury, the three others not having been accounted for by him and his creatures."

SCREW STEAM-YACHT FOR THE PACHA OF EGYPT.

The iron screw steam-yacht *Said*, built for H.R.H. Said Pacha, Viceroy of Egypt, sailed from Liverpool on Friday, the 15th inst., for Alexandria. This vessel was contracted for by Messrs. Forrester and Co., of Vauxhall Foundry, Liverpool, by whom her engines were made. The vessel was constructed by Mr. J. Jones, jun., of Sefton-street, Liverpool. She is of exceedingly elegant and graceful proportions, her lines being very fine fore and aft. Her length over all is 250 feet; her beam, 28 feet; and her burden is 900 tons. Her rig is that of a three-masted schooner. The *Said* has a pair of oscillating condensing-engines, of 250-horse power, fitted with patented improvements. The screw is driven by multiplying wheelwork, and the whole of the framing of the engines is of malleable iron. The details of the machinery are completed in the highest style of finish, and no expense appears to have been spared to render the whole as efficient as any propelling machinery hitherto made. Her masts and spars are highly varnished and polished, and the metalwork on deck is of brass. The woodwork of the deck is of teak and oak, highly polished. The hull, and the funnels, two in number, are painted white. The *Said* has a shield figure head, on which are emblazoned the crescent and stars in gold, on silver ground; a gold line or band runs round the vessel, the elliptical stern being richly carved and gilt. The whole of the decorations and fittings were intrusted to Messrs. Jennens and Bettridge, of Birmingham, and have been carried out in the highest style of art. The principal saloon is forty feet long, with a breadth of twenty-five feet, upon the decoration of which no expense appears to have been spared. The floor is of papier-maché, prepared with especial regard to durability by a process not hitherto known. The design is very elegant and chaste. The settees around are covered with figured silk damask of the most delicate blue, divided with silver arms. Above and running round three sides are embossed mirrors; the remaining side is one entire mass of embossed mirrors, and divided by two doors on each side, leading to the staircase, bathrooms, &c. In the centre portion is a console-table, in silver, having a marble top. From the centre of the floor, immediately under the skylight, springs an elegant fountain, of papier-maché and glass, decorated to correspond with the floor; and on each side are fixed small oval-shaped tables, in silver also. The ceiling is enamelled white, with gilt cornice and mouldings, and the skylight of stained glass. The design is composed of tendril flowers, gracefully entwined. The door-plates and chandeliers are all of electro-silver. In the harem is hung a clock, steam-gauge, and speed indicator, &c., all compactly fitted in papier-maché cases, the mechanism by Adie, of Liverpool. The upholstery work has been carried out by Messrs. S. Abbott and Son, Liverpool, and is of the best material and workmanship attainable; the encaustic floor by Maw and Co., of Brosely; and the



THE KING OF DENMARK'S NEW STEAM-YACHT THE "FALKIN."

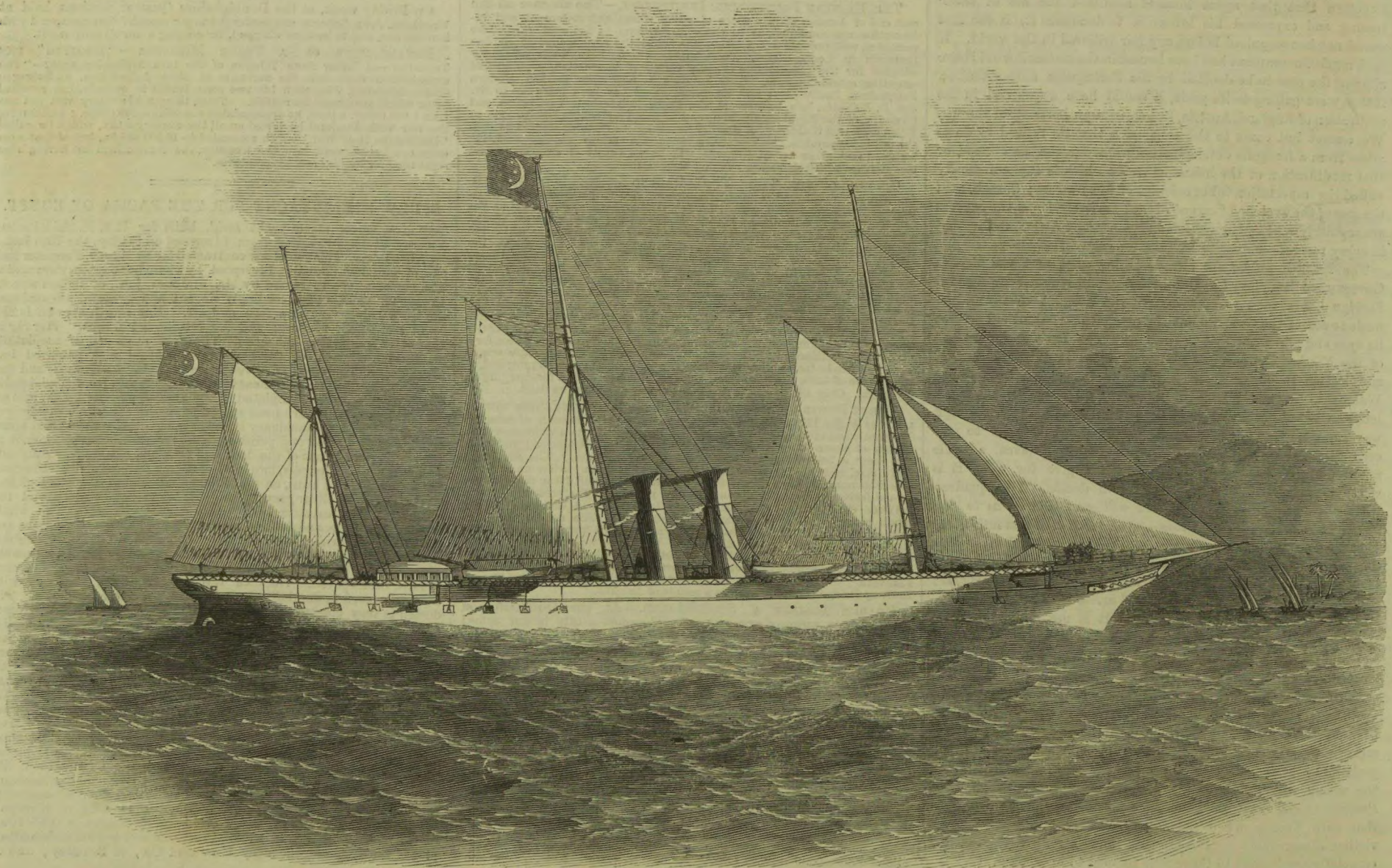
whole of the glass by Chance Brothers and Co., on all of whom the greatest credit is reflected. Six state chairs of papier-maché, highly decorated and covered with morocco leather, form a prominent feature in the fittings. The *Said* is taken out by Captain Campbell, late of the Cunard service.

The above account of the *Said* is taken from the *Liverpool Daily Post*; and our Engraving is from a Sketch obligingly sent to us by Mr. W. Woods, Etam-terrace, St. George's-hill, Liverpool.

THE ROYAL DANISH STEAM-YACHT "FALKIN."

THIS vessel, the property of his Majesty Frederick VII., King of Denmark, was designed and built by Mr. Charles Langley, of Deptford-green Dockyard. The following are her dimensions:—Length over all, 127 feet; ditto perpendiculars, 107 feet; breadth of beam, 19 feet 6 inches; depth from upper side of the keel, 11 feet 6 inches. Her tonnage, builders' measure, is 195 tons. The *Falkin* is built of the best Staffordshire plate. She is capacious for

her tonnage, and her lines and proportions are of great beauty. She has a 24-horse power engine, and has attained a speed on first trial of 10½ knots per hour; fully maintaining the reputation of her builder, who designed and built the boats that are now carrying so successfully the Cape mails. These vessels, although with remarkably small power for their tonnage, have made quicker passages than vessels with a much larger power that have steamed to the Cape since these vessels have been on the line.



THE PACHA OF EGYPT'S STEAM-YACHT "SAID."



FALLING LEAVES.

I.

THE Wind whose wordless song we hear,
The requiem of Autumn sings;
Yet, as it sadly fills the ear,
A tempered gladness with it brings.

II.

The beauteous flowers not made to stay
Blessed us at opening and their prime;
The blossoms, beautiful as they,
Bore fruit at their allotted time.

III.

The honest Earth increased the seed
Confided to her generous breast;
And, having served the future's need,
Now asks for her appointed rest.

IV.

The trees that put their grateful shade
Between us and the fiery sun,
With Falling Leaves make gold the glade,
Now that the Autumn's course is run.

V.

And, if we have our Fallen Leaves—
Dead hopes and dear ones past away—
Be thankful for the garner'd sheaves
Still left to cheer life's wintry day.]

M. L.

The Corporation appointed a committee, composed of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, eleven Aldermen, and twenty-nine commoners (who elected Mr. Taylor their chairman), for the purpose of conducting the entertainment, which was attended by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, her Majesty's Ministers, the

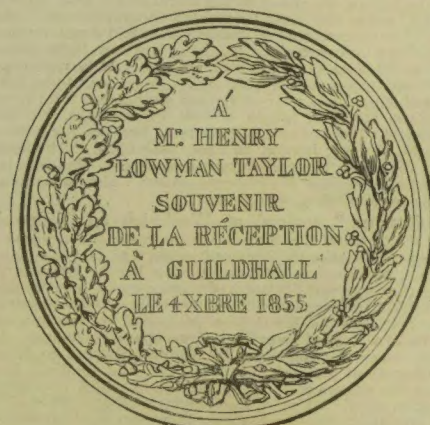
PRESENTATION OF A GOLD MEDAL BY THE KING OF SARDINIA TO MR. H. LOWMAN TAYLOR.

On the occasion of the visit of the King of Sardinia to her Majesty the Queen, at the time this country was engaged in the war with Russia, the Corporation of London availed itself of the circumstance,



GOLD MEDAL PRESENTED BY THE KING OF SARDINIA TO MR. H. LOWMAN TAYLOR.

and invited him to an entertainment at the Guildhall, presented to him an address, and demonstrated in unmistakable terms its appreciation of his patriotic and chivalrous character.



GOLD MEDAL PRESENTED BY THE KING OF SARDINIA TO MR. H. LOWMAN TAYLOR.

Foreign Ambassadors with their ladies, and a numerous and distinguished company. To commemorate the interesting event by the Corporation a meda

was struck in bronze, and copies were sent to his Majesty the King of Sardinia and to his Ministers; also to her Majesty the Queen, the Prince Consort, the Duke of Cambridge, and others. The King of Sardinia, desirous to perpetuate his appreciation of the attention paid him, in addition to a magnificent gold snuff box presented to the then Lord Mayor (Mr. Alderman Salomons), ordered to be struck a gold medal for the chairman of the committee, which has recently been forwarded to Mr. Taylor by Count Nigra, the Minister of his Majesty's Household, with a very flattering letter.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

LECTURE-LOVING people—and we are fast becoming a lecture-loving nation—will learn with delight that a gentleman who has many and rare opportunities of mixing with our poets and prose-writers is about to deliver two lectures "On the Authors of the Age"—*memories* he pleasantly calls them, derived from personal acquaintances and lively recollections. Each lecture will occupy two hours, and the lecturer is Mr. S. C. Hall. Mr. Hall opens with Hannah More and Lady Morgan, and concludes with Theodore Hook and Tom Hood. The bill of fare of two courses includes a rich dessert. We shall have a taste of Crabbe and of the two Toms—Tom Campbell and Tom Moore. We shall have an omelette of Sir Walter Scott and Professor Wilson in London; a salad of the sons of Burns, James Hogg, and Allan Cunningham; and an anchovy of L. E. L. and Mrs. Hemans.

There is promise here; but would not the attraction have been (if possible) greater had Mrs. Hall done the authoresses and Mr. Hall the authors? Lady Londonderry presides and speaks well at a repast to her tenants and servants; why should not Mrs. Hall or Lady anybody who have the genius and the faculty divine for instruction and amusement lecture a lecture-loving public?

Professor Aytoun was a little out in his lively speech at Liverpool respecting Shakespeare and Queen Elizabeth. We can assure the poetical descendant of the poet secretary to Queen Henrietta Maria that good Queen Bess was constantly demanding the performance at Court of Shakespeare's plays—those plays

Which so did take Eliza and our James.

The first Queen in this country who went to a public theatre was Queen Henrietta Maria; the first King her son, King Charles II. Here are facts for Mr. Timbs's pleasant little volume, "Things Not Generally Known."

This mention of the poet of the Cavaliers reminds us that Aytoun has consented to take the vice-chair at the Scottish Centenary Festival in commemoration of the birthday of Robert Burns. Sir James Ferguson will be in the chair; and the commemoration dinner will be served up in a tent close to the auld clay biggin. It will of course be hot; for January, even south of the Tweed, is a "cauld" and biting month.

We are glad to be enabled to announce the formation, under high and influential auspices, of a "Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts." The programme will, we believe, be issued in the course of a few days. Meantime we may say a few words concerning the objects of the society, which include the following—to create a true sympathy between artists and those to whom they minister, and to elevate the aspirations of both in the mutual relations so established; towards this end to attempt the diffusion of sound principles of art and criticism amongst the public by means of lectures, discussions, and classes for study, illustrated by important examples selected from the works of eminent masters of all schools; to award annually prizes, medals of honour, and other testimonials to the producers of works in painting, sculpture, architecture, music, and poetry, such works having been produced in public within the twelvemonth preceding the distribution; conversaziones to be held monthly during the session, to which ladies will be admitted; two exhibitions of paintings, sculpture, &c., in each year—one of ancient the other of modern art—to be open free to the public on certain days of the week, and certain days on payment; a permanent exhibition of engravings, and a library of reference illustrative of the arts of design of all ages; the establishment of provincial councils, with honorary secretaries, under whose auspices will occasionally be held meetings and exhibitions, with distribution of prizes, in their respective localities. We wish success to this project, which will usefully occupy new ground.

Fired by the success of an institution within the Bank of England, possessing a library of eight thousand volumes, the clerks of the General Post Office are about to form a somewhat similar institution within the Post Office walls of St. Martin's-le-Grand. We wish well to the undertaking, for the formation of permanent local libraries cannot be too much encouraged. The next Post Office vote might, with great public advantage, contain an item in aid of this Post Office Library and Literary Association. Let Mr. Scudamore slip it into the estimate for 1859-60, get the Postmaster-General to sign the little estimate, and Disraeli and the House will willingly give a few hundreds in aid of belles-lettres at the Post Office.

MEMOIR OF THOMAS CARLYLE.—(To the Editor.)—In your last Number the writer of the memoir of Mr. Carlyle has committed an error, which as an old fellow-townsmen of Miss Welsh I feel called on to correct. The rumour states that Miss Welsh was the daughter of a "veterinary surgeon of good fortune;" and this is wrong. Miss Welsh was the daughter of Dr. John Welsh, of Haddington, N.B., a "gentleman every inch," and one of the most highly cultivated and locally eminent medical men of his day in Scotland. He was prematurely cut off by typhus fever, caught during his attendance upon a noble Marchioness, one of his many noble patients. Miss Welsh was in her earliest years a most highly talented and cultivated lady, in whom there was the most rare and happy combination of the beauties of mind and person. Like her husband she was an early acquaintance of Edward Irving, who, when he was the assistant mathematical teacher in the grammar school of Haddington, and Miss Welsh a child, used to call her his "child of intellect."—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, M. D. Walsall, Oct. 24.

THE LAUNCH OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIP "EDGAR," whereby a magnificent addition was made to the Royal Navy, took place at Woolwich on Saturday, under the most favourable circumstances. She has been about four years in construction, having been laid down immediately after the launch of the *Agamemnon*, in 1854, and has been built under the superintendence of Mr. Rice, the master shipwright. It is understood that she will be followed by a sister ship, the *Anson*, to be built upon the same lines. Her principal dimensions are:—Extreme length, 266 feet; length between perpendiculars, 230 feet; length of keel for tonnage, 195 feet; breadth extreme, 55 feet; breadth moulded, 53 feet; breadth for tonnage, 54 feet; depth of hold, 24 feet; burden in tons, 3094 13-24. The figure-head is a fine bust of the Saxon King whose name she bears. The ship is to be fitted with a screw and engines of 600-horse power. Her armament will be a very heavy one, consisting of 91 guns.

THE "GORGON" arrived at Woolwich on Wednesday. This vessel left Woolwich on the 27th of April last for the purpose of assisting in the laying of the Atlantic telegraph cable. After taking charge of her huge consort, the *Niagara*, and conducting her in safety to Trinity Bay, where, from the very great deviation of her compasses—continually altering—she never could have reached without the most unwearied attention on the part of the British ship, the *Gorgon* proceeded to the head of Placentia Bay, and took a line of soundings from there to Sydney, Cape Breton. From thence she was summoned by Admiral Stewart to Halifax, as the Common Council of the city of New York had applied, through Lord Napier, that the officers and men of the *Gorgon* might be allowed to attend the celebration of the laying of the telegraph cable. Five of her officers proceeded overland to New York, where they were received with the greatest cordiality, and treated with magnificent hospitality. Rich and poor seemed to vie with each other in showing honour to those who had assisted in binding the two worlds together. From the banks of Newfoundland, *via* Fayal, to the English Channel, another line of soundings was taken with great care and accuracy. The *Gorgon* was inspected and her crew mustered by Commodore Shepherd on Thursday.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

NORTH LINCOLN has quite regained his Goodwood laurels in the Criterion Stakes, where he gave the crack of Woodyates' 3lb., and beat him in very clever style. Promised Land has grown considerably since their Sussex encounter, and is now a leggy, three-cornered sort of a horse, and, in fact, a large edition of his brother Happy Land. He was as fit as he could be made; and it is pretty evident that, unlike old Jericho, he is no stayer. King at Arms climbed the hill so well, and looked so dangerous near home, that a shout was raised that he would beat both the cracks. The Baron's success was rapturously hailed by the Newmarket people, and the horse was led round to the carriage of the Baroness with "one cheer more." Musjid, another Derby favourite, also fared ill next day, as Lord Glasgow knocked him over with the aid of Blacksmith, who had 7lb. the best of the weights; and also defeated Admiral Roas by a head in another match. Strange to say, the great two-year-old races of the year are all over, and there is no Derby horse about which any one would like to take less than 15 to 1. Scott has no public horse, save Schulloff; but some of the Yorkshiremen have a strong fancy for his dark King of Algiers, a son of Cossack and Wasp, who has just come into the betting.

The Cambridgeshire brought thirty-six to the post, including three Cesarewitch and two Cambridgeshire winners. Oddly enough, the three former finished in a cluster behind the first four. Prioress's coat looked as if it had been washed and rough-dried, but Mr. Ten Broek was very confident after her trial with Barbarity and Eclipse. Farmer's Son, who was freely backed by his owner, broke down; and Ancient Briton, who had a capital trial and beat Saunterer at 21 lb., was about sixth. Underhand struggled gallantly up into third place, but 35 lb. for his year to the winner was beyond the capacity of such a little horse. But for the belief that Sunbeam was amiss when Eurydice ran so well with her in the Select Stakes, Mr. Sutton would have won an enormous stake. She had been as high as 16 to 1, but 30 to 1 was her current price at last. No young turfite deserves a turn so much, as he has given very high prices both for racers and yearlings. For this sister to the Leger-winning Imperieuse he gave 75 gs. at the Royal sale, and followed it up last year with 430 guineas for her half brother. Malacca ran away through Newmarket on Sunday, and threw his boy—rather a bad omen; and Bellona and Lifeboat quite put out their chance just before the race by galloping the whole course, and finishing among the apple-stalls in High-street. Worcester races and steeplechases are on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mr. Robert Ridsdale, a once-celebrated turfite, was found dead in his bed, at Newmarket, on Sunday morning. He was the owner of the Derby winners St. Giles and Bloomsbury, and also bred largely in his day, with Tom Taylor as his stud-groom at the paddocks, afterwards occupied by the late Mr. Kirby at York. His betting fame was at its zenith some six-and-twenty years ago, and if the money had ever been paid up, he would have shared with Mr. Gully some £35,000 on Margrave, and £50,000 on St. Giles. As it was, his luck had long gone by, and he was almost "without a guinea," though not without some few staunch friends who had known him in better days.

It is said that the negotiations between Lords Londesborough and Zetland for the purchase of Vedette have gone off, and that between three and four thousand was the price asked. A large draught from Lord Clifden's stud will be sold at Tattersall's on Monday, and in another fortnight Autocrat and the remainder of the late Mr. R. E. Cooper's stud come up there.

The cubs, of which there has been a large importation, both from France and Germany, this year, as well as Scotland, are now pretty nearly arrived at fox estate; and on Monday the Quorn meet at Kirby Gate, and every pack in England will take the field. During the last fortnight the leaves have fallen very fast, and the country, as a general thing, is in fair scenting order. John Walker's testimonial is, we believe, to be presented to him at the Wynnstay kennels on the first day of the season. Tom Hills is just entering on his forty-fourth season with the Old Surrey; and Mr. A. Thompson, who was the master of the Bicester country during Mr. Drake's retirement, will hunt the Fife hounds himself. Frank Goodall, late first whip to Lord Portsmouth, is now first whip and kennel huntsman to the Oakley. On Wednesday week Mr. Tailby's had a nice gallop from Owston Wood. They put in at the bottom of it, and found immediately, when he broke by Withcote for Launde, thence to Launde Park Wood, and very fast through it; then doubled back to Owston Wood, and on to Prior's Coppice, where several cubs were on foot, and they changed.

The Amesbury meeting has been a successful one, but the northern dogs did not show in any force, and but for Mr. Borron there would have been hardly any there. The best of it is that the excuse for throwing Mr. McGeorge over so shabbily, without even giving the subscribers a chance of voting, was that Mr. Boulton would be more acceptable to the northern coursers. At Brougham, where his Lordship led the field, and gave up his tennis-court for the dinner, Sunbeam met his old Douglas Cup rival, Stephano, and beat him, but was not so lucky with Belted Will, whom he defeated in the Waterloo Cup. As he is now four years and a half old, it is, we believe, Captain Spencer's fixed intention to run him no more.

NEWMARKET HOUGHTON MEETING.—MONDAY.

Handicap Plate of £50.—Sichaus, 1. Trabuco, 2.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 25 sovs.—Mentmore, 1. Katherine Logie, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Rhissus, 1. Fomdale, 2.
Selling Handicap of 10 sovs.—Miss Partridge, 1. Odd Fellow, 2.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Lord of Lorn, 1. Peter Flat, 2.
Maiden Plate of 50 sovs.—Brother to Chancinose, 1. Madame Moot, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—The Speaker, 1. Clemanthe, 2.
Criterion Stakes.—North Lincoln, 1. The Promised Land, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Olympus, 1. The Flying Englishman, 2.

TUESDAY.

Fifty Pounds for two-year-olds and upwards.—Secret Treasure, 1. Gulliver, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Queen of the South, 1. Perfection, 2.
Cambridgeshire Stakes.—Eurydice, 1. Beacon, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Old Tom, 1. Mainstay, 2.
Optional Selling Stakes.—A Pony, 1. Marmalade, 2.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs.—Lottery, 1. Layton, 2.
Selling Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs.—Young Hopeful, 1. Maggie Lander, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Optional Selling Plate of £50.—Harry Bluff, 1. Kelpie, 2.
Handicap Plate of £50.—Pretty Boy, 1. Sedbury, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—New Brighton, 1. Yaller Gal, 2.
Selling Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs.—Laird o' the Dale, 1. Harry Stanley, 2.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs.—Broadbrim, 1. Newstead, 2.
Subscription Plate of £50.—The Speaker, 1. Solomon, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Freemason, 1. Queen Lily, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Little Gerard, 1. Flying Englishman, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Marwell, 1. Rosina, 2.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Satinstone, 1. Terrific, 2.
Free Handicap Sweepstakes.—Amblush, 1. Queen of Scots, 2.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—The Promised Land walked over.

THURSDAY.

£50 Handicap Subscription Plate.—Malacca, 1. Young Hopeful, 2.
Free Handicap Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Gulliver, 1. Saunterer, 2.
Handicap Sweepstakes for Two-year-olds.—Secret Treasure, 1. Heir at Law, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Trabuco, 1. Orianda, 2.
Free Handicap of 100 sovs.—Knight of Kars, 1. Ancient Briton, 2.
£50 Selling Stakes.—Syria, 1. Stir Pudding, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Little Gerard, 1. Heroine, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Rosina, 1. Shamrock so Green, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Cossack c., 1. The Gem, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—North Lincoln, 1. Indifference, 2.
Glasgow Stakes.—Mazzini, 1. Aneurin, 2.

LATEST BETTING AT NEWMARKET ON THURSDAY EVENING

FIRST-CLASS NURSERY STAKES.—2 to 1 agst North Lincoln (t. freely).
SECOND-CLASS NURSERY STAKES.—2 to 1 agst Northampton (t.).
DEBY.—12 to 1 agst Promised Land (t.), 100 to 5 agst Musjid (t.), 25 to 1 agst Cavendish (t.).
40 to 1 agst Balmahon (t.), 50 to 1 agst Brother to Sydney (t.), 1000 to 15 agst Fyfield (t.), 100 to 1 agst Fleet (t.).

SQUARES AND CUBES.—The theorems proposed by Mr. Willic for the formation of tables of squares and cubes, which were inserted in this Journal of the 16th inst., are not new, having been those used by Dr Barlow in the preparation of his tables. Mr. Willic, however, arrived at the same mode by a mechanical division of the cube. Although such method may be curious, we think the authorities at Leeds should not have brought forward the paper as a novelty.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE LIBERAL ELECTORS OF MANCHESTER, at a meeting held on Tuesday, chose Mr. Bazley as the candidate of that party for the place in Parliament rendered vacant by the death of Sir John Pottor. Mr. George Wilson proposed Mr. Cobden, but after some discussion the meeting agreed to support Mr. Bazley. It appeared that Mr. Cobden had declined to represent Manchester, even if elected. Mr. Bazley has published an address. He advocates an extension of the suffrage, vote by ballot, retrenchment, and a pacific policy. The Conservatives are getting up a requisition to Lord Stanley to offer himself for Manchester.

FIRST JEWISH MAYOR IN THE PROVINCES.—The Quarter Sessions for the ancient borough of Queenborough were held on Tuesday week, before the Recorder, Mr. Deedes, this being the first sessions held under the Mayoralty of L. S. Magnus, Esq., a gentleman of the Jewish faith, recently elected to the chief magisterial chair of this town. At the conclusion of the sessions the Mayor gave a sumptuous dinner at the Ship Hotel, to the Recorder, members of the Corporation, a number of influential gentlemen connected with the county, and a large circle of his private friends—his Worship occupying the chair. The usual loyal toasts having been given and responded to, the Mayor gave that of "The Church," coupling with it the name of the Incumbent, the Rev. R. Bingham. In proposing this toast, the Mayor, in an able speech, pointed out how persons of the Jewish persuasion could conscientiously not only respect the Church, but lend their aid in support of it. The Rev. Mr. Bingham responded to the toast in a clever speech of considerable length, dwelling upon the base of exclusiveness, and trusting that their worthy Mayor would prove himself a true "Israelite."

UNIVERSITY REFORM AT CAMBRIDGE.—The opinions of the governing bodies of the University have been given on the propositions of the Royal Commissioners. A meeting took place on Tuesday in the Arts School, and had for its object "the discussion of the draught statutes provided by the Royal Commission for the proposed governance of the Colleges of Trinity and St. John's." Nearly 250 members of the governing bodies assembled, under the presidency of the Vice-Chancellor (the Rev. the Master of St. Catharine's). The following resolutions were passed:—"That the system of electing to vacant fellowships (with occasional exceptions) from among the members of each college having confessedly worked in a satisfactory manner, it is inexpedient that the proposition of the Cambridge University Commissioners for opening the fellowships in every college to competition to all graduates of the University should be adopted." "That it is inexpedient that the proposition of the Cambridge University Commissioners, providing that every Fellow shall vacate his fellowship at the end of ten years after attaining the full standing of M.A., except in certain specified cases, should be adopted." "That any tax upon the distributable income of colleges for University purposes, as proposed by the Cambridge University Commissioners, would be highly objectionable." "That this meeting, having regard to certain proposals of the Commissioners affecting the religious character of the colleges, earnestly deprecates any measures which would tend to impair the existing connection between the colleges and the Church of England." "That the Vice-Chancellor be respectfully requested to send the resolutions of this meeting to the Cambridge University Commissioners." A vote of thanks to the Vice-Chancellor, carried by acclamation, concluded the proceedings.

THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF DIVINITY was conferred at Oxford, on Wednesday, upon the Right Rev. Edmund Hobhouse, B.D., late Fellow of Merton College, who has been appointed to the bishopric of Nelson, Newfoundland. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was also conferred upon the Rev. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, M.A., Canon of Christ Church, Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History; and the Rev. Robert Cholmeley, M.A., Fellow of Magdalen College.

THE CONFERENCE OF EVANGELICAL CHRISTIANS, which has been convened by the council of the Evangelical Alliance, commenced on Wednesday morning, at Hope Hall, Liverpool, and was continued during the week. A preliminary meeting was held on Tuesday evening—the Rev. Dr. Raffles presiding. On Friday (yesterday) the annual meeting of the Evangelical Alliance, under the presidency of Sir Culling Eardley Eardley, took place also at the Hope Hall.

ARMY CLOTHING.—The Royal Commissioners commenced their inspection of the arsenal and depot at Woolwich on Monday, and were busy on that day and the two following days taking evidence on various points connected with the subject of the commission. The inquiry is postponed till Thursday next, Mr. Selfe, the chairman, being unable to attend before that time.

The first examination of "Persons not Members of the University" was held in Durham last week. The number of candidates was eighteen—six senior and twelve junior. Five of the former and eight of the latter were declared to have passed.

Captain Hanbury was returned without opposition for Leominster on Friday week. On the following day Mr. Onslow was returned for Guildford, by a majority of twenty-nine over Mr. Evelyn; and at Reigate Mr. Monson was the successful candidate, beating Mr. Wilkinson by a majority of fifteen.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE GEORGE STEPHENSON.—A numerous and influential meeting was held at the Townhall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Tuesday, for the purpose of taking measures to procure the erection of a monument to the memory of the late George Stephenson. Lord Ravensworth was called to the chair, and in a speech of some length dwelt on the great benefits the late Mr. George Stephenson had been the means of conferring not only upon the commercial and manufacturing portion of the community, but more especially upon the poorer classes, those who lived by the daily labour of their own hands. He was particularly a model for them to imitate, for he was essentially the architect of his own fortune, born as he was in the very lowest class of society. The speaker then proceeded to recount the most interesting incidents in the life of that eminent engineer, from his boyhood to his death, and adverted to the numerous inventions of which he was the author. The meeting having been addressed by the Hon. G. Liddell, Mr. Headlam, Mr. Nicholas Wood, and others, resolutions in favour of the object of the meeting were carried.

THE NEW RAILWAY STATION AT MARGATE has just been opened to the public. The whole of the work was designed and carried out by Charles T. Isborn, Esq., architect to the South-Eastern Railway Company. The building is neat in appearance, with carriage-drive in front. The booking-office is 38 feet long, and 18 feet wide, with parcel-office and stationmaster's room each side; there are also two large waiting-rooms, with ladies' rooms. The shed is 200 feet long, 52 feet wide, covered with a light iron and glass roof, constructed by Messrs. Cochrane and Dudley, the builders of Westminster-bridge. The platforms are above 300 feet long, 15 feet wide, with side entrances for removing luggage.

THE ANTRIM RIFLES, in command of Colonel the Marquis of Donegal, G.C.H., were on Monday put through the manoeuvres of a general field-day, and thoroughly inspected by Major-General R. Percy Douglas, Assistant Adjutant-General, who expressed himself extremely satisfied with the appearance and soldier-like bearing of the corps under inspection.

MR. S. WATSON TAYLOR, M.P. for the borough of Devizes, met with a serious accident on Friday last. The hon. member was shooting, in company with the Rev. M. W. Mayow, of Market Lavington, on Erchfont Down, and on coming to a small plantation the two gentlemen separated. Shortly afterwards Mr. Mayow observed a rustling in the furze, and, imagining that it was a hare, discharged his gun in the direction of the plantation. Unfortunately, Mr. Watson Taylor was in the way, and received part of the charge in his face, several of the shots entering one of his eyes, the sight of which will doubtless be lost.

THE COUNT DE MARICOURT.—As a result of the recent affair at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, reported last week, the Mayor, on Monday, waited upon the Count de Maricourt at the Chancery of the French Consulate, and presented him with an address, signed by the Mayor, Sheriff, several of the Aldermen, and many of the members of the Town Council, besides several of the clergy, leading merchants, solicitors, and tradesmen, expressive of their confidence in the denial which had been given by the Count to the charge of interfering in the municipal elections, of their personal esteem for himself, and their wish that he might continue to exercise his functions at the port of Newcastle.

COLLIERS ON STRIKE.—The strike at Earl Fitzwilliam's collieries continues. A large open-air meeting of colliers took place a few days ago near Barnsley. There were 2000 persons present. A resolution was carried in which the meeting pledged itself to support the men on strike. In addition to 1000 colliers who have been out for about a fortnight, there are now 2000 workmen connected with the respective ironworks in the neighbourhood thrown out of work. Notices had been given by his Lordship's agent to the men for a reduction of five per cent, and this is stated to be the cause of the strike.

ALARMING OCCURRENCE WHILE HUNTING.—On Saturday last a good day's sport with the Aspull harriers had well-nigh been marred by an occurrence of a painful character. Mr. E. S. Kearsley, of The Height, near Bolton, was one of "the field," and when the scent was in the neighbourhood of Standish, near Wigan, that gentleman jumped some rails on to the bank of a colliery railway, when his horse's hind legs went through some rotten timber, grown over with grass, which concealed the mouth of an old colliery shaft. For a few seconds the horse struggled desperately to obtain a firm footing, but, a portion of the surface-embankment giving way, he fell backwards to the bottom of the pit and was killed on the spot. Mr. Kearsley happily escaped. He adroitly managed to alight from his horse over his hind quarters, and succeeded in obtaining a solid footing a single instant before the animal fell and was dashed to pieces.

THE PRIMROSE COLLIERY CATASTROPHE.—The inquest on the bodies of the fourteen colliers who were suffocated in the Primrose Colliery, four miles from Neath, on the 13th inst., was held on Monday at Alltwen, near the colliery, before Mr. A. Cuthberton, coroner for this district of the county of Glamorgan. The jury found a verdict of "Accidental death."

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

OUR heroic soldiers in the East continue to uphold the brilliant reputation gained by England's new Indian army throughout the varied, difficult, and splendid campaign which has reduced the gigantic peninsula to a province of Queen Victoria's dominions. In our summary of the last mail despatches will be found the account of a dashing attack upon a large force of rebels, and their utter rout and heavy slaughter. The achievement has a value in itself, as being part of the systematic suppression of the revolters, let them appear where they may. It is also worthy of record as a gallant deed of arms. There can be no doubt that at the close of the Crimean campaign the prestige of the British army had lost something in the eyes of Europe. This was partly due to the persevering frankness with which all our shortcomings and misfortunes were revealed, while our exploits were left to speak for themselves; at the same time that the French press, interdicted from saying a word of French sufferings, as severe as those of our troops, and of some other disasters to which we are happy to know that no parallel was ever afforded by the brave men from these islands, kept up, by order, the most incessant *fanfaronade*, eulogising and magnifying every deed of French valour, and usually implying that the whole triumph over Russia was due to French strategy and bravery. The Parisian version of the campaign, written in a language understood all over Europe, laid hold upon the mind of the Continent, and it almost needed some glorious illustration of the resistless power of England to place her again where she had been left at the peace which followed her destruction of the Napoleonic sway. That need has now been supplied. Suddenly called to battle, and to battle thousands of miles away, and at every possible disadvantage, she has achieved more than the great Napoleon ever accomplished when his genius was brightest and his power greatest; she has avenged her slaughtered children by the actual destruction of eighty out of every hundred of the thousands of rebels; she has swept away her enemies wherever they have shown themselves; and India has been, by a combination of military skill and military valour worthy of the grandest struggles of the revolutionary war, brought to the foot of the island throne. Our Indian victories may have done more to preserve European peace than some men imagine. The nation that can, at the shortest notice, throw 80,000 men into a distant region, to grapple with and prostrate the deadliest foes, is a nation with whom wise rulers may think it as well to keep on good terms.

France and Portugal are in no friendly attitudes; but the struggle, if it may be called so, is over. Portugal, having employed argument in vain, and being menaced by the presence of French ships in the Tagus, yields, avowedly to superior force. She "will not dispute with the master of twenty legions." The French press, of course, has received the *mot d'ordre*, and all the trumpets blow; but the subject will have to be reconsidered when Lord Malmesbury is "in his place" in the Lords.

Three elections have taken place at home which do not appear to have given much satisfaction to anybody. Leominster, Keigate, and Guildford have new representatives, whose own opinions have been prematurely forced into Liberalism in order to meet the demands at the hustings. However, all three gentlemen are sons of aristocratic families, though even this fact may not be a guarantee for their Conservatism in those days, when it is said that Lord Derby is thinking of a Reform Bill that shall nearly give universal suffrage and shall actually concede the ballot. Is his Lordship going to play a very deep game indeed, and offer so much that it will be impossible for the old Whigs and moderate Liberals to support a popular measure, and they will therefore be checkmated? Such is the question asked in the outside circles of politicians. Such was the question asked at Manchester, where a vacancy has occurred through the death of Sir John Potter, and where the Liberals have united to secure the return of Mr. Thomas Bazley, Mr. Cobden having declared that nothing shall induce him to stand for a place that, as he piously says, has "stoned the prophets." But Mr. Bright's speech at Birmingham, worthy of him in his best days, has thrown a new light on the matter, and shows that perhaps Lord Derby may himself be checkmated, and not the Liberal party.

At Newcastle the Mayor and other *ornatissimi* have addressed the French Consul (whose dragoon son assailed the abusive editor the other day), and have assured him of their high consideration. The Consul's dignified but touching reply is evidently framed upon one of his master's answers to similar addresses from French mayors. We deem it fair to place the circumstance before the public, because, while we, in common with our contemporaries, are as jealous as it is our duty to be of any arbitrary interference with the press, we cannot but think that the present case is one in which public feeling is decidedly and deservedly against the person who unjustly assailed the Consul, and submitted so quietly to the assault of his son.

Ultramontane journals continue to put forth the most helpless defence of the conduct of the Church of Rome in insisting upon detaining from his parents the young Hebrew, Mortara, surreptitiously baptised by a servant girl, and thenceforth claimed as a Christian. We are told by these writers that the Pope himself is helpless in the matter, and has no power to undo the work of Madame Mortara's nurserymaid. Further, we are apprised that such baptism, even against the will of the baptised person, is perfectly valid, which is a very startling announcement, and calculated to put Hebrews and Mohammedans on their guard against being suddenly surprised into Christianity. It is melancholy to find men in this age of the world deliberately penning their pretended belief that the greatest act of social cruelty that can be committed—the robbing parents of a child—can be justified by the fraudulent performance of a sacred ceremony.

NATIONAL GALLERY.—The National Gallery was reopened after the autumn recess on Monday last. The public days in future will be Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays; Thursdays and Fridays being reserved for students.

THE YIELD OF GOLD IN AUSTRALIA.—From the first discovery of the gold fields in Victoria up to the end of last year, the Government escorts had brought down to Melbourne 11,457,472 ounces of gold, the value of which is estimated at £45,330,000. During the above period the total amount of revenue derived from the gold-fields, inclusive of the export duty, was nearly three millions sterling, out of which about £1,583,000 had been expended in making and repairing roads from Melbourne to the various gold-fields.

THE NELSON COLUMN.—(To the Editor.)—In your "Notes of the Week" on Saturday last, you express an apprehension that "the Nelson column is left to be finished when it may please anybody—perhaps the Emperor of Russia, whose father subscribed to raise the memorial." I am happy to assure you that no such fear need now be entertained. Admiral Walcott, the member for Christchurch, feeling naturally, as an Englishman and a sailor, the reproach both to the country and his profession implied in the incomplete state of the base, brought the subject under the notice of the House of Commons. His earnest appeal drew forth a promise from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which was received with approbation, that immediate orders should be issued for the addition of four granite lions at the angles of the column. And "Hansard" duly records a vote of £6000 in the estimates granted unanimously for this purpose.

THE THEATRES, &c.

SADLER'S WELLS.—On Saturday last Shakspeare's historical play of "Henry the Fifth" was revived by Mr. Phelps, somewhat in the form of its revival five years previous, but with new scenery and costumes, which substantially entitle it to be regarded as a novelty. The announcement of the performance seems to have excited great interest, the house being excessively crowded in every part. The play, considered as a historical poem, is one of transcendent excellence: to drama it makes no pretension. It is a series of scenes, simply intended for the illustration of Henry V.'s character in his changed condition of a King; and its tone and basis are essentially and equally philosophical. Indeed, the philosopher is more apparent in it than the poet, and the dialogue is remarkable for the amount of disquisition it contains. This indeed gives a very grand air to the treatment; and the impression made on the mind from the first line to the last is that of extraordinary magnificence. The spirit is initiated in the first two lines uttered by the *Chorus*:—

O, for a Muse of Fire, that would ascend
The highest heaven of Invention!

Such an exordium intimates rather an epic than a dramatic design, and such was evidently the aim of the poet. He sets forth how the clergy, for their own interest, incited a young and magnanimous Monarch, anxious to repair the faults of his early years, to a martial expedition, on insufficient grounds, whereby he was driven to great extremities, out of which he was delivered merely by his own valour and that of his countrymen, assisted by the favour of Heaven and a special Providence, so distinctly manifested as to extort grateful recognition on the battle-field. No concession is made to the stage, so as to fall below the dignity of the subject, except in the insertion of a few comic scenes, consisting of characters that the poet had already used in previous plays, which, in combination with the present, compose a trilogy. These characters are not at all essential to the plot, but merely furnish matter for what are technically called, in green-room parlance, carpenter's scenes, and that serve the purpose of connecting the grander historical incidents, and occupying the intervals of the real business of the action with a humorous domestic episode or so, conceived, it must be confessed, in a somewhat extravagant spirit. The general dialogue consists of long speeches, in which the metaphysical element preponderates. The part of the King, therefore, requires no small talent for declamation, and Mr. Phelps finds in it a character not ill-suited to his favourite style. The part next in importance is that of the *Chorus*, or *Time*, in whose person Mr. Marston has to commence each act with a narrative of the events that have occurred since the close of the preceding—a task which this esteemed actor performed with tact and spirit. Mrs. Marston also, as *Dame Quickly*, has a prominent part, the merit of which consists in a single speech of remarkable force descriptive of *Falstaff's* death, which this well-practised actress delivers with such skill and effect as to command iterated laughter and applause. The famous part of *Pistol* was undertaken by Mr. Charles Young, who has yet to learn the manner in which true taste requires that a Shaksperian part should be played. Another of the minor characters, *Muellin*, the Welshman, was confided to Mr. Robinson, to whom it was unsuited. But, by way of compensation, we may commend Miss Egerton, whose *Princess Katherine* was gracefully interpreted. The cast in other respects was inferior to the general standard of this well-managed house, the causes of which are not far to seek, and imply no reflection on its conduct.

LYCEUM.—Mr. Falconer's management closed on Saturday last for the present with the representation of his comedy, "Extremes," and an able speech from the author. The theatre will reopen at Christmas under his management, with we hope improved auspices and the like good fortune.

THE BARNARD CASTLE SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY gave its grand performance of Haydn's "Creation" on the 23rd inst., under the patronage of their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Cleveland and others of the nobility in the neighbourhood. The principal vocalists were Miss Helena Walker, Mr. Pearsall, and Mr. Brandon. Mr. Ainsworth, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, led the band; and Mr. Bedmore, of Lichfield, conducted.

LANDSLIP IN NORWAY.—A number of houses built on the heights at Tonsberg suddenly slid down the cliff, and were engulfed in the Fjord at the base, on the afternoon of Saturday, the 16th inst. Fortunately no human lives are lost. The value of the property engulfed is estimated at 12,000 species dollars.

THE LAKES IN AUSTRALIA.—Mr. Herchel Babbage, the Australian explorer, asserts that the lakes in Australia are naturally salt, and that they are only fresh after sufficient rain has fallen to give them depth of water. The lakes in some parts are surrounded by bluffs of elevated stony tableland, with occasionally a small valley of sandhills and scrub running down to them. At one lake there was a peculiarity which he had not noticed elsewhere. The soil of the western side was quite dry, and it contained a number of fresh-water shells. The eastern bed was lower than the western, and was soft and boggy, and quite salt—the surface at several places being white with salt.

THE DRESS OF TROOPS IN INDIA.—The Secretary of State for War has decided on making an important alteration in the dress of the troops serving in India, in order to promote the health and comfort of the soldiers exposed to that climate. For the present dress is to be substituted a suit of a light drab colour, made of a strong material, chiefly composed of cotton, consisting of a tunic and loose trousers. Instead of the Government providing the men with this dress, as at present, commanding officers of regiments and depôts will be permitted to employ any contractor they please to furnish the new clothing, the authorities at the Horse Guards paying the Colonel or other commanding officer a certain price for each suit supplied. As soon as the necessary arrangements have been completed, the regiments now in India and the troops about to embark will be supplied with the new clothing.

BATHING KIOSK FOR THE VICEROY OF EGYPT.

EGYPT, famous for its gigantic works in ancient times, and now the highway between England and her Eastern dominions, possesses also some modern works of great magnitude. The railway between Alexandria and Cairo is carried at no less than three places by iron viaducts of the most modern and scientific construction. One of these, crossing the Nile at Benha, we noticed in an early Number by an Engraving; another, at Berket-el-Saba, is on the same principle, but of smaller dimensions; and the third, at Kafir Azzayat, which is now fast approaching completion, will surpass any structure of the kind in the world; but we shall at a future day be enabled to present our readers with an Engraving of it, accompanied by descriptive particulars.

The present Viceroy of Egypt has displayed an enlightened liberality and cultivated taste in his patronage of European arts and manufactures far in advance of most other Eastern Princes.

Our Engraving represents a Bathing Kiosk, which is now being constructed in London for his Highness, and which, after having been completely fitted together here, will be shipped in pieces for the Nile. The design has been made at the request of the Pacha, whose arrangement of the various compartments has been adhered to.

The site for the kiosk is on the Nile, at Kaffrellais, some distance from the shore, where at high Nile there is a depth of sixty feet, and of thirty feet at low Nile. The foundations will consist of iron cylinders sunk deeply into the sandy bed of the river, and rising to a level of eight feet above high Nile, as columns to support the platform and its superstructure. The columns will bear on their tops a series of girders on which the platform will rest; the outer ring of columns will support facial girders and projecting ornamental brackets to support the balcony.

The form of the building itself will be that of an equal cross on plan, with projecting portions at each of the four ends. The platform on which the building will stand will be circular, and one hundred and twenty feet diameter, and there will be a circular verandah surrounding the building and projecting from it. There are to be four domes, one over each of the triangular spaces of the cross, and a fifth large double central dome, surmounted by a crescent. The building will be arranged in the most commodious manner for the comfort and ease of the Pacha. In the centre a square space is to be allotted to the bath. This bath is to be suspended

from the centre of the dome by a richly-ornamented chain, which will pass along the top over concealed pulleys, and then be attached to winding machinery—the object being to suit the level of the bath to that of the water of the Nile; and, in order to enter the bath at any level, there will be a square well-staircase surrounding the bath space, which space will be inclosed below the building and under the water by rough plate-glass jalousies. Surrounding this space, also at the platform level, there will be the entrances to the apartments. The various rooms will be lighted in the daytime by windows with glass casements, provided with louvre shutters to shade off the sun, but at night they will be illuminated by elegant chandeliers suspended from the ceiling. The four small projecting portions of the building are to be fitted up as divans. The main part of the building will be of iron and glass, but the interior will be lined with plastering and decorations of appropriate character.

The style is as near an approach as possible to the Saracenic—that is, as near as the materials will admit of. The exterior enrichments will be cast from carved patterns, and when erected the lines of all the filigree panels and mouldings will be picked out with colour, the present intention being to pick out the entire exterior of the superstructure with pale blue, white, and gold leaf. The columns under the superstructure, together with their brackets and the hand-railing round the balcony, it is intended shall be bronzed. As regards the interior, no doubt a greater variety of colour will be introduced.

All the floors of the apartments will be of the best English encaustic tiles, a material which will be quite new in the country, but admirably adapted to the requirements. Painted glass will be introduced into the domes, and also into the panels of the doors. The interior of the building will be arranged into saloons—the bath space, sleeping-rooms, coffee-preparer's room, pipe-bearer's room, kitchen, guard-room, and a machinery-room; in fact, there will be all the requisites for the comfort of the visitors, and a more delightful and luxurious summer-house it is presumed cannot well be designed; and if we conceive the brilliancy of an Eastern sun, and the clearness of an Eastern atmosphere, we may imagine the effect of this kiosk glittering with its reflection in the waters of the most classical river in the world. From the shore to the kiosk there will be a bridge platform supported by columns similar in character to the building itself. There will also be a landing-stage, with stairs for the accommodation of parties entering from the Nile.

OPENING OF THE BUFFALO AND LAKE HURON RAILWAY.

WE are enabled through the attention of a Canadian Correspondent to present our readers with some Sketches illustrative of an event of no little importance to that province, as well as of interest to many of our readers—viz., the recent celebration of the opening of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway at Goderich, in Canada West.

This railway, which is largely held by English capitalists, connects that inland sea, Lake Huron, through Buffalo, in the United States, with New York, Boston, and Portland harbours, and, through the Grand Trunk and Great Western of Canada, with Halifax and Quebec; thus connecting the western garden of the province by direct railway communication with the whole Atlantic seaboard of the North American continent, and thereby with the harbours and markets of the world. To the westward the road connects by steam-boat and rail through Michigan to the far west, and so hooks on to that vast stream of western traffic which in an incredibly short time has given birth to large and flourishing cities in the wilderness, and, almost within living memory, mainly assisted to render the United States one of the greatest Powers of the globe.

Devised and surveyed by Mr. William Wallace in 1851 as a railway from Fort Erie to Brantford—after passing through endless difficulties, pecuniary and mechanical, temporary stoppages, and changing hands, in its painful progress—it gathered itself up for awhile at Brantford, and then straightened itself out towards Lake Huron, and, aided by English capital and the indomitable energy and skill of an English managing director, Captain Barlow, succeeded in bringing its fiery steed on wings of iron to Goderich on the exact day named for that purpose by its Act of Incorporation.

Goderich, the subject of the present Sketch, is the first town which was founded in the original "Huron Tract," a large unexplored district purchased thirty-four years ago from the Crown by the Canada Company, who, during the commissionership of Mr. Thomas Mercer Jones, surveyed and settled it.

The first great influx of settlers was in 1832-33-34, since which it has rapidly increased, and the tract now forms several counties, Goderich being the county town of Huron and Bruce.

In 1837-38—the infancy of the settlement—the portion now forming the county of Huron sent three hundred volunteers (under the well-known contributor to English monthlies, Dr. Dunlop) to aid Sir Francis Head in suppressing the rebellion and defeating the "sympathisers" from the neighbouring country.

It was computed that 5000 people were present, chiefly conveyed by rail, and upwards of 600 sat down to the banquet in the temporary pavilion annexed to the Courthouse, which forms the chief object in Mr. Cresswell's Sketch. As far as our Correspondent could learn, the daily traffic keeps up to a fair mark, although the real terminus, the harbour, is not yet reached, the line only coming into the town on the east side, a mile and a half from the wharves.

The harbour (which forms the subject of one of our Views) is the only one on the lake, with the exception of Collingwood, in Georgian Bay, connected by the Northern Railway and Grand Trunk with Toronto, Montreal, and Quebec, of sufficient capacity for the purposes of such a flow of traffic as the inhabitants of the district expect.

When this brief link of the iron chain is made, and the rail brought down to the water's edge, and in steam-boat communication with Seginaw on the opposite shore, confident anticipations are entertained of a very profitable result to the English and other shareholders, to which, however, the improvement of the harbour and above short connection of the line would appear to be indispensable preliminaries.

FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

THOUGH white bonnets and those of light colours are not wholly laid aside, yet they are seen only on very fine, clear days, and with a superior style of out-door costume. Bonnets of darker hues and more solid materials are beginning to be generally adopted for walking dress. Velvet and black lace are favourite materials for trimming autumn bonnets. For the under trimming flowers are disposed in various ways; but it may be mentioned that the demi-wreath passing across the upper part of the forehead is declining in favour.

The bournous is the most fashionable form for cloaks. Many are of cloth, trimmed with broad bands of velvet. Tartan velvet is much employed both for trimming cloaks and dresses. In Paris, bournous cloaks made entirely of tartan velvet are frequently seen.

High dresses are made with pointed corsages, fastened up the front with fancy buttons, of which a vast variety is now worn. Sleeves are sometimes of the pagoda form, very wide, and in very large plaits. Others have two or three frills, edged with passementerie, ruches, or lace. A new style of sleeve just introduced is likely to gain favour. The upper part is in full puffs, and the lower part, from the elbow to the wrist, is close to the arm. With this style of sleeve is worn a broad turn-up cuff of worked muslin or lace.

Some exquisite designs for pocket-handkerchiefs have recently made their appearance. They consist of borders, worked in white and colours, representing wreaths composed of such flowers as bear symbolical meanings in the floral language of the East. Thus, by the skilful combination of the flowers, a sentiment or a motto is gracefully inscribed in the border of a pocket-handkerchief.

The wedding-dresses recently prepared for the Duchess of Malakoff have excited a vast degree of interest in the fashionable circles of Paris. The trousseau was a present from the Empress to the bride, and all the principal articles contained in it were selected and made under her Majesty's superintendence. The following is a description of a few of the bridal dresses:—

A robe of white taffety has bands of cerulean-blue taffety laid on so as to form broad stripes. The blue bands are cut out in scallops,

and edged with blue velvet, at the extreme margin of which there is a row of white blonde. The corsage and sleeves are ornamented in the same style; the sleeves being in the pagoda form, with the bands of blue silk running transversely.

A dress for the Countess de Montijo (the Empress's mother) was made in the same manner as that just described; but in different colours. The Countess's dress was of pearl-grey taffety, and the bands were of Imperial blue, edged with black velvet, and finished with black instead of white blonde. The dress has a double skirt. On the lower one the bands are disposed horizontally, and on the upper one running vertically.

One of the dresses made for the Duchess of Malakoff is very peculiar in style. It consists of three skirts; the first being of emerald-green velvet, the second of green satin of a hue paler than that of the velvet, and the third of taffety of a still lighter shade. The two upper skirts are cut out in deep vandykes, and edged with



FIG. 1.—DRESS OF SILVER-GREY SILK.

narrow black lace set on in slight fulness. The corsage is low, and has a berthe formed of the three materials composing the skirts—viz., velvet, satin, and silk, disposed in folds.

A much-admired dress in this splendid trousseau is of jonquille-coloured silk. The skirt has no less than eighteen narrow flounces cut out at the edges. The corsage is high and plain, and fastened up the front by a row of topaz buttons. The sleeves are formed of four frills cut out at the edges. A shawl of black lace lined with white silk is intended to be worn with this dress.

A robe of mauve-coloured velours épinglé is trimmed all round the edge of the skirt with quilles of black velvet, terminating in points, and rising to the height of the knees. These quilles were finished with an edging of narrow black lace. The corsage and the pagoda sleeves



FIG. 2.—ROBE OF WHITE CRAPE OVER A SLIP OF WHITE SATIN.

are ornamented with the same trimming. A bow of black velvet edged with black lace, is fixed on the left side of the waist, the ends descending nearly to the feet.

Two of the Duchess's robes de chambre are remarkable for novelty of style. One is of rich figured plush, having an elegant running design figured in violet and black on a white ground. The corsage has a small pelerine, trimmed with violet and black chenille fringe. This robe is lined throughout with white satin, and is edged all round with a broad band of plain violet plush. The other robe de chambre—or, as it may more properly be called, robe de matin—is in the style of Louis XVI., and is composed of very rich white silk. The fulness is gathered in at the back in very large plaits, and the robe is open in front, with broad revers of pansy-coloured velvet. The corsage is trimmed with two broad bands of velvet, and the sleeves are loose at the ends, with broad revers.

One of the ball dresses is of white tulle, with three skirts, each trimmed with an exceedingly broad ruche of tulle edged with black lace. This new style of ruche is called the herisson. The three skirts are gathered up by bouquets of roses. A bow, with long ends of white sarcenet ribbon, edged with red velvet, fixes the lowest bouquet to the dress.

Among the Duchess's jewels there is a magnificent parure, consisting of plaques of diamonds, attached one to another by small links of pearls. Suspended from each cluster of diamonds is a long pear pearl. Another exquisite parure consists of diamonds, topazes, pearls, and emeralds, mounted in the form of daisies. This parure consists of a wreath for the hair and a bouquet de corsage.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1.—Dress of silver-grey silk. The skirt is edged with a trimming formed of the same material as the dress, disposed in very small plaits, and headed by a row of velvet. In front a plaiting of the same kind forms a sort of half tablier, rising only to the height

of the knees. The corsage is high, and the upper part is composed entirely of small folds or plaits. The sleeves are in three puffs at the upper part, and from the elbow to the wrist they are in small plaits, setting closely to the arm. Bonnet of white velours épinglé, with a voilette of white lace turned back and falling over the crown. Strings of broad pink ribbon. Under trimming a demi-wreath of wild roses, intermingled with the blonde ruche. Out of doors a long cashmere shawl is worn over this dress.

Fig. 2.—Robe of white crape over a slip of white satin. The robe has a double skirt trimmed with ruches of blonde, four rows on the lower and three on the upper skirt. The corsage is plain, and pointed in front and at the back. Over it is a fichu Antoinette, covered with ruches of blonde, through the midst of which there runs a wreath formed of honeysuckle and pink azalea. The upper skirt is gathered up at each side by a chatelaine of the same flowers. Odalisque sleeves, gathered up in front of the arm by bouquets of honeysuckle and azalea. A narrow cordon of the same flowers passes across the upper part of the forehead, and full bouquets are disposed at the back of the head. Bracelets set with diamonds and pink topaz.



FIG. 3.—DRESS OF GREEN AND GREY STRIPED SILK.

Fig. 3. Dress of green and grey striped silk. The stripes are exceedingly broad, and are edged at each side with a row of very narrow black lace, set on plain. The dress has two skirts, the upper one having side trimmings formed of rows of black lace, disposed. The corsage is high, and fits closely to the figure. It has five points at the waist, and from each point a green silk tassel is suspended. The sleeves are wide, shaped square, and slit open in front of the arm. At the shoulder there is a small puff, covered with crossings of black lace, and ornamented with green silk tassels. Round the throat is worn a small collar of white lace, with a green ribbon passed under it. Head-dress, lappets of black lace, fixed at each side by gold Italian pins. Under-sleeves formed of bouillones of white tulle.



BATHING KIOSK IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION FOR THE VICEROY OF EGYPT.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

LORD BROUGHAM.

No little interest has been lately caused by the extraordinary manner in which Lord Brougham has brought himself before the notice of the British public, and, indeed, before the world. For many years—indeed, since the period when he left office, under circumstances which have never been clearly explained, and the causes of which have been variously interpreted—Lord Brougham, although leading an active, and even a restless, life, has been in a state of partial eclipse. His efforts to re-establish himself in the position he held as plain Henry Brougham—eager, energetic, and constant as they were—have hitherto never been wholly successful. At the moment when all eyes are turned on him with mixed wonder and admiration it would be scant gracious to recur to, far less to dwell upon, his spasmodic struggles after popular fame and daily recognition, or the various turns which his humour took in the pursuit of that object, of the practical recantations of former tendencies and tastes which he has made, or of the numerous palinodes of which he has been delivered in his endeavours towards that end. Enough to say that, always supposing that the assumption be correct that his object was to sink Lord Brougham into the Henry Brougham of earlier times (it may be noted that to this day he always signs himself H. Brougham, contrary to the customs of the peerage), it is probable that if he had set up a higher object of attainment he would indirectly have acquired the lower and less enviable desideratum of personal popularity which his direct exertions failed to obtain for him. Nevertheless, it is somewhat presumptuous to reason coldly and hardly on conduct which issued from the promptings, and perhaps from the very overflow, of a vast and comprehensive intellect, and a mental organisation so finely strung that it is not to be wondered at that it sometimes jarred under the rude shocks which it received from the attacks of ignorance and want of appreciation. However all that may be, it is quite certain that at this moment Lord Brougham is no longer in eclipse. At a time of life when most men who have lived the lives, almost indescribable, of hard-working lawyers and politicians are glad to confine themselves to occasional proof that "e'en in their ashes live their wonted fires" by a speech in the Legislature (the example of Lord Lyndhurst will naturally occur to every one), and after a long absence from what may be called out-of-door public life, Lord Brougham last year came forward to preside at the inauguration of a new association which, now in its second year of existence, may be said to have attained a growth unprecedented in any combination of a

like character; and it is not too much to say that he will, among his other achievements in the furthering of human progress, be considered as the main founder of the Society for the Promotion of Social Science. It was known, if not actually to the whole public,

letters, critic, wit, and every intermediate grade, including especially the genial companion and conversationist, down to the irreclaimable joker of jokes. Nevertheless, it ought in common justice to be said that even his versatility failed him in some respects

still to the large majority of his countrymen, that in his capacity as a legislator Lord Brougham was one of the most steady and constant attendants in the sittings of the Upper House; that he was a consistent, and, if not always an immediately successful, an enduring, long-suffering, and persevering law reformer, both in and out of Parliament (witness his zealous and assiduous presidency of the Society for the Amendment of the Law), and a regular, patient, and able component part of the judicial body of the House of Lords in the hearing of appeals from all the Courts in the United Kingdom. Occasionally, too, we hear of his partaking in the mysteries of scientific and philosophical societies, both in this country and in France. But, as we have said, until last year he had not for some time personally identified himself with any great public movement out of doors. His re-entry into what was once a speciality in his habits of life has been an exception to a prevalent rule. Continuities in literature, and reappearances of the most well-graced actors on the stage which they have long left, are proverbially failures. In the instance of Lord Brougham it has been, to a great extent, otherwise. The position he took in the meetings of the Association for the Promotion of Social Science last year was noted and treasured; and when an occasion arose, in the case of the inauguration of the statue of Sir Isaac Newton at Grantham, for the aid and services of a very special and exceptional kind of man, the difficulty was, as it turned out, happily and adequately met by the selection of Lord Brougham. Of that, all things considered, gigantic mental and physical effort, the delivery of the inaugurating address at Grantham, it is superfluous here to speak. It excited at first wonder and then admiration—the most satisfactory, and to its object most gratifying, cumulative exercise of men's faculties towards an individual. We may wonder at many a thing which we do not admire. At the recent meeting of the Social Science Society, though in a less prominent official position, Lord Brougham has been one of its most versatile and stimulating agents. To use a common phrase, he was ever the life of the meeting; and he there contrived to run through the whole range of his faculties and his acquirements, which extends over a space that embraces the characters of statesman, political economist, philosopher, jurist, advocate, legislator, orator, man of



THE RIGHT HON. LORD BROUGHAM.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY CLAUDET.



BUFFALO AND LAKE HURON RAILWAY: OPENING CEREMONIES AT GODERICH, CANADA WEST.—SEE PAGE 405

on this occasion. In dealing with the question of the cheap literature of the present day it was quite evident that he had not troubled himself to inquire minutely into the facts connected with its origin and its present condition. It is not too much to say that on this subject he displayed decided ignorance, and it was one on which he did not touch with the knowledge or experience which might have been expected from one who has had in his day something to do with a cognate subject, and on which he might very naturally be supposed to be a well-informed authority.

At a time when Lord Brougham has just occupied so large a space in the public eye it is not inappropriate to accompany the Portrait which we give in this week's impression with a brief sketch of his life. Although always priding himself on being a man of the people, Lord Brougham is of ancient descent. His ancestors were Saxon, and held their castle of Burgham (since corrupted to Brougham), near Penrith, from very early times till the reign of John, when it was alienated by Gilbert de Burgham, but was repurchased in the reign of Charles II. by John Brougham, and, being duly entailed, has descended to the present Lord Brougham. He was the son of Henry Brougham, who espoused Eleanor Syme, daughter of a Scottish clergyman, and niece of Robertson the historian. He received his education at the High School and University of Edinburgh, where he devoted himself with great ardour to the study of mathematics, and, about a year after his matriculation in the latter, transmitted a paper to the Royal Society on the subject of optics, which that body thought worthy of a place in its "Transactions." After leaving the University he travelled in Holland and Prussia, and on his return settled down for some time in Edinburgh, practising until 1809 at the Scottish Bar, and enlivening his leisure by debating at the Speculative Society. At the time he was engaged before the House of Lords as counsel for Lady Essex Ker, in a claim to the dukedom of Roxburgh. Shortly after he left Edinburgh permanently, and was called to the English Bar by the Society of Lincoln's Inn. It should be stated that during his residence in Scotland he was a regular contributor to the *Edinburgh Review*; and it is related of him, how truly we know not, that when that work had been published about five years he wrote to its proprietor, asking for a thousand pounds, which he would repay by writing for the *Review*; and it is said that in the performance of this engagement he actually wrote all excepting two articles in Volume XVII. One of his papers in that volume dealt with the subject of "lithotomy." In 1810 he was counsel before the House of Lords for a body of English merchants who were aggrieved by the orders in Council issued in retaliation of Napoleon's Berlin and Milan decrees. On this occasion he spoke for two days—that is, from eleven to four o'clock on two consecutive days—perhaps not so great an effort as his famous speech of nine hours in the House of Commons on the subject of law reform. In 1810 he entered Parliament as member for the borough of Camelford, and attached himself to the Whig Opposition. Here his energies were chiefly directed to the slavery question, in conjunction with Clarkson and Wilberforce. In 1812 he contested Liverpool with Mr. Canning at the general election, but failed to obtain a seat, and was consequently absent from Parliament for four years. In 1816 he was elected member for Winchester, and signalled himself by his opposition to the passing of the measures known as the Six Acts. In 1820 he espoused the cause of Queen Caroline; and in his capacity of her Attorney-General conducted her defence, and, as is well known, obtained unbounded popularity at the time. From that period until the Reform crisis of 1830 Mr. Brougham was the practical leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, and distinguished himself as a debater, and as the constant advocate of legal and social improvement. He at the same time followed his profession as a barrister, having a large practice, and leading numerous remarkable cases against Sir James Scarlett, both in London and on the Northern Circuit, and that for a considerable time without the professional advantage of a silk gown, which was denied him by George IV. on account of his adhesion to Queen Caroline. In the struggle for Catholic Emancipation he bore a distinguished part. On the death of George IV. he was member for Knaresborough; and at the general election which ensued he was returned to Parliament as one of the members for the county of York. On the resignation of the Duke of Wellington—being then the acknowledged, and, so to speak, official, leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons—he was, in the course of the formation of Lord Grey's Government, first offered the subordinate office of Attorney-General, which he indignantly refused, and then that of Master of the Rolls, which was to be vacated by the promotion of Sir John Leach to the Chancellorship. At last, however, it was deemed advisable to give Mr. Brougham the Great Seal and a peerage. From that time to 1834 he continued in the office of Lord Chancellor, signalling himself by his energy and ability in the passing of the Reform Bill, the Poor-law Bill, and making vigorous efforts at law reform. In that year, on the resignation of Lord Grey, and the reconstruction of the Whig Government under Lord Melbourne, he was—for some cause still involved in the impenetrable mysteries of political intrigue—not included in the Ministerial arrangements, although it was believed that he would not have objected to have followed the example of Lord Camden and other ex-Chancellors and taken a nominal office in the Cabinet like that of Lord Privy Seal. From that time it cannot be denied that Lord Brougham has been little better than a free lance in politics. A very Ishmaelite in the Legislature, his hand has been against every man at times; but it is equally true that of late years he has rather adopted an adulatory tone, and, beginning with his famous oration in praise of the Duke of Wellington at a banquet given to that noble Duke some years ago at Dover, he has found opportunities of panegyrising most of the public men of the day of all parties. His power of labour and of production in all the various departments of knowledge and action in which he has been engaged have been immense. As an orator he could speak longer, louder, more energetically, and more vigorously than any man of his time. As a working politician, member of Parliament, and lawyer, he could do more work than three other men put together. He has been known to go without sleep for several nights, and to possess the happy faculty of choosing the fitting time to sleep without a check for as many consecutive hours as were sufficient to restore his strength. As a Judge in the Court of Chancery, by his enduring and protracted sittings, he wore out the best-trained and most drudge-like practitioners before him. His faculty for composition has been enormous. There are few subjects in ethics, politics, and science on which he has not written. Again, he took a prominent part in the movement originated by Dr. Birkbeck for establishing mechanics' institutes: he was the principal founder of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, composed several treatises for the series of works published by the society, as well as articles in the "Penny Magazine" and "Penny Cyclopaedia." He edited and expanded Paley's "Natural Theology," has published "The Lives of the Statesmen of the Reign of George III.," three or four volumes on political philosophy, besides a volume of "Speeches at the Bar and in the Senate." In short, in attempting to sketch with necessary brevity and conciseness his varied life and multifarious acquirements and character, one is literally bewildered with the abundance of the material, and one toils in vain after the devious but brilliant career of

Man so various that he seems to be
Not all mankind, but their epitome.

For the present, those who are desirous of studying a complete biography so interesting and so suggestive as that of Lord Brougham must be content to wait for the period, still far remote we anxiously and sincerely hope, when his memoirs—all but the last chapters of which, no doubt, are already written—shall be added to the list of the "Lives of the Chancellors."

Although—having been some years childless—no son of his succeeds to his ancestral estate, or to his own hard-won honours, no one can doubt that in the imperishable records of fame, and in the world's history, few men's names will be more indelibly inscribed than that of him who still is pleased to be designated as Henry Brougham.

NEW CHURCH NEAR HOLBORN.—Mr. J. G. Hubbard, late Governor of the Bank of England, has undertaken to build a large church, at his own expense, in Baldwin's gardens, a densely populated district on the north side of Holborn. The church will cost about £6600.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea, 34 feet.

DAY	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours.
	Barometer (corrected)	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	
Oct. 20	29.687	54.7	52.3	92	0-10	53.5	59.0	E. ENE.	560	.235
" 21	29.903	50.3	49.4	97	8	44.2	59.9	NNE.ENE.	214	.012
" 22	30.162	52.8	47.2	82	7	48.3	—	NNE. NE.	127	.000
" 23	30.055	51.0	44.2	79	7	43.9	60.0	E. ENE.	187	.000
" 24	30.091	50.6	48.5	93	10	43.1	54.9	NE. ENE.	163	.000
" 25	30.271	50.8	46.9	87	5	50.5	55.9	NNE. NE.	218	.000
" 26	30.299	48.6	44.5	87	4	45.3	56.1	N. NE.	159	.000

[METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE
OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 27, 1853.]

DAY.	Barometer at 8 A.M. above or below the normal and reduced.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Adopted Mean Temperature.	Dry Bulb at 9 A.M.	Wet Bulb at 9 A.M.	Dry Bulb at 3 P.M.	Wet Bulb at 3 P.M.	Direc- tion of Wind.	Amt. of Cloud (0-10)	Rain in Inches.
Oct. 21	29.882	57.4	39.2	50.2	51.5	50.7	55.5	53.3	NE.	10	0.000
" 22	30.082	56.8	45.3	50.7	50.0	50.0	55.3	51.8	NE.	10	0.000
" 23	30.130	58.4	41.1	49.0	44.1	44.1	57.9	53.0	NE.	8	0.000
" 24	30.134	53.8	44.1	49.7	51.4	50.9	—	—	N.	10	0.028
" 25	30.282	54.4	45.6	49.8	50.1	49.6	53.9	51.7	N.	10	0.000
" 26	30.326	57.0	41.2	48.1	44.4	44.2	55.5	52.3	N.	7	0.000
" 27	30.265	55.6	40.4	48.5	47.2	46.4	55.1	51.4	NW.	7	0.000

The range of temperature during the week was 19.2 degrees. The weather has been very dull and overcast, although generally mild, notwithstanding that the wind has been mostly from the northerly quarters. A slight shower took place on the afternoon of the 24th, and drizzling rain was falling on the following morning. A halo was seen round the sun on the afternoon of the 23rd. Dense fog has prevailed on every morning during the week, but was very thick on the mornings of the 23rd, 26th, and 27th, as likewise on the night of the 26th. Lightning was noticed on the night of the 24th.

TELEGRAPH BETWEEN TASMANIA AND VICTORIA.—Mr. Henley, of Greenwich, has completed the submarine cable of 240 miles to connect the island of Tasmania with Victoria, Australia, mentioned in our last Number. The conductor is covered with gutta percha, and the gutta percha serving with Russian hemp, saturated with a mixture of Stockholm tar, linseed oil, and Russian tallow. The outer covering spun round this serving of hemp consists of ten solid iron wires. The weight of the cable is two tons to the statute mile.

A large new additional building for the Manchester Ragged and Industrial Schools, adjoining the old one in Ardwick-green, was inaugurated on Friday week, by the visit of Lord John Russell and a number of ladies and gentlemen. The new wing has been erected and fitted at a cost of £4300.

On Saturday evening a conversazione took place at Wolverhampton, in celebration of the opening of a new building erected for the purposes of a public library. The Right Hon. Lord Wrottesley, President of the Royal Society, presided, and most of the principal residents in the town and neighbourhood were present. Several interesting speeches were made.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

ALTHOUGH the transactions in the market for Home Securities have been only moderate, both for Money and Time, prices have exhibited but few fluctuations; nevertheless we have observed an indisposition on the part of the leading jobbers to enter into large speculative operations for a further rise in Consols, even though the late dispute between France and Portugal has been adjusted.

The greatest difficulty is still experienced in finding a profitable outlet for money, and the supply at this time in the hands of the various bankers is unusually large. The number of purely commercial bills offering is small, and, if short dated, are readily taken in Lombard-street at 2½ to 2½ per cent. In the Stock Exchange loans continue to be offered on Government securities at 1 to 1½ per cent. At the Bank of England very few applications have been made for discount accommodation; nevertheless the Directors have declined to reduce the minimum rate to 2½ per cent. Whilst most of the foreign exchanges are against us, and whilst there is an export demand for bullion, we can hardly anticipate money lower than it now is.

The total imports of the precious metals have been about £300,000, chiefly from New York and St. Petersburg. The whole of that amount has been taken for the Continent, exclusive of several parcels of silver. The Continental exchanges still show an unfavourable tendency, and gold is now 3-10ths per cent dearer in Paris than in London. Although about £150,000 in gold has been forwarded to Constantinople on account of the last loan, and although £200,000 will follow next week, we do not look forward to any drain upon the Bank's stock, as gold still continues to reach us from Russia, and as two vessels with £700,000 on board are now overdue from Australia. It is understood, however, that £100,000 in silver will be sent to China by the next packet, owing to the exchange at Canton showing an adverse turn of 3 or 4 per cent—the latest quotation being 4s. 5d. to 4s. 5½d.

A dividend of £2 per share has been declared by the directors of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company for the past half-year. The total loss by the Australian mail contracts was over £33,000.

Most of the joint-stock banks are about to reduce their rate for money on "call" to 1½ per cent.

The Board of Trade returns for the month and the nine months ending on the 30th of September are somewhat favourable. The decrease in the shipments last month, compared with September, 1857, was only £235,109. The total value of our exports for the first nine months was £293,310,320, being a decrease of about ten per cent, compared with 1857; but there is an increase of £1,403,724 when compared with 1856.

The following return shows the state of the note circulation in the United Kingdom during the four weeks ending September 25, current year:—

Bank of England	..	..	..	..	..	£20,121,581
Private Banks	..	..	..	..	..	3,224,334
Joint-Stock Banks	..	..	..	..	..	2,805,622
Scotland	..	..	..	..	..	3,832,212
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	5,924,797
Total	..	..	..	..	..	£33,958,666

These figures show a decrease of £255,945 in the total circulation when compared with last year.

The Consol Market was moderately firm on Monday, but the business done in it was rather limited.—The Three per Cents for Money were quoted at 98½; Ditto, for Account, 98½. The Reduced Three per Cents were 97½; 97; and the same figures were marked for the New Three per Cents. New Two-and-a-Half per Cents realised 82½; Long Annuities, 1860, 13-16; India Debentures, 99½; Ditto, Second Issue, 99½; India Bonds, 10s. to 12s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 31s. to 38s. prem. Bank Stock was 22½ to 22½; and India Scrip, Second Issue, 99½. Prices were steady on the following day.—Bank Stock having touched 22½; the Reduced, 97½; Consols, 98½; New Three per Cents, 97½; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 82½; Long Annuities, 1859, 15-16; Ditto, 1863, 18½; India Stock, 22½; India Debentures, 99½; Ditto, Second Issue, 99½; India Bonds, 14s. prem.; and Exchequer Bills, 40s. prem. On Wednesday there was a better tone in the market generally, at full quotations.—The Reduced Three per Cents were 97½; Consols, for Transfer, 98½; New Three per Cents, 97½; Five per Cents, 117; Long Annuities, 1859, 15-16; Ditto, 1863, 18 3-10; India Debentures, 99½; Ditto, Second Issue, 99½; India Bonds, 14s. 12s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 40s. 37s. prem. Scarcely any change took place in the quotations on Thursday, when the Three per Cents were done at 98½. The Reduced and the New Three per Cents realised 97½; Exchequer Bills, 37s. to 40s. prem.; India Loan Debentures, 99½; Ditto, Bonds, 14s. prem. Bank Stock was 22½; and the New Two-and-a-Half per Cents marked 82½.

Owing to some unfavourable rumours being afloat in reference to the appropriation of the proceeds of the last loan—it being asserted that they will not be wholly applied to the redemption of the depreciated currency—rather large sales of Turkish Scrip have been effected, and prices have consequently been dropping. The first issue has been done at 1½ and 1½ to 1½ prem.; and the second issue at 1½ to 1½ prem. In most other Foreign Securities about an average business has been passing. The leading quotations for the week are as follow:—Brazilian Five per Cents, 10½; Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 9½; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 80; Ditto, Deferred, 17½; Ecuador New Consolidated, 10½; Guatemala Five per Cents, 7½; Mexican Three per Cents, 20½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 90½; Peruvian Three per Cents, 70½; Russian Five per Cents, 11½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 10½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 94½; Spanish Three per Cents, 40½; Ditto, Committee's Certificates of Coupon, not funded, 6½; Turkish Six per Cents, 94; Turkish Four per Cents, 103½; Venezuela Five per Cents, 40; Austrian Five per Cents, 86½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 60½; and Dutch Four per Cents, 105½.

The demand for Joint-stock Bank Shares has continued somewhat active, and prices generally have been well supported:—Agra and United Service Shares have marked 67; Australasia, 86½; Bank of Egypt, 23½; Bank of London, 46½; Colonial, 29½; City, 60; Commercial of London, 20; London Chartered of Australia, 21; London and County, 23½; London Joint-Stock, 52½; London and Westminster, 48½; National Provincial of England, 7½; Ditto, New, 2½; Oriental, 39½; Ottoman, 19½; Provincial of Ireland, New, 25; and Union of London, 24½.

In Miscellaneous Securities about an average business has been transacted, as follows:—Australian Agricultural, 34½; Berlin Waterworks, New, 1; Canada Company's Bonds, 119; Ditto, Government Six per Cents, 116½; New South Wales, 100½; Nova Scotia, 111½; South Australia, 113½; Victoria, Ditto, 118; Crystal Palace, 1½; Electric Telegraph, 114; London General Omnibus, 1½; European and American Steam, 3; General Steam, 25½; National Discount, 4½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 87½; Ditto, New, 23½; Peel River Land and Mineral, 2½; Rod Sea and India Telegraph, 2½; Royal Mail Steam, 64½; and London Docks, 106.

The Railway Share Market has been somewhat firm, and prices have continued steady. The settlement of the Account has passed off well, with low rates of continuation. The traffic returns of the North-Western Railway exhibit a decrease of £6631; the Great Western an increase of £731; the Great Northern an increase of £1274; and the South-Western an increase of £448, when compared with the corresponding week last year. The following are the official closing quotations on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 83½; Cornwall, 4½; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 27; Great Northern, 69; Great Western, 53½; London and Blackwall, 6; London and South-Western, 93½; Midland, 97½; North British, 57½; North Eastern—Berwick, 94; Ditto, York, 70½; North Staffordshire, 13; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 27½; South Wales, 70½.

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals.—London and Greenwich, 60½; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 94½; Midland—Bradford Preference Stock, 93½; Royston, Hitchin, and Shepreth, 142; Shrewsbury and Hereford, 94.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties Extension, Five per Cent, No. 1, 114; Ditto, New Six per Cent Stock, 128; Great Northern Five per Cent, 120; London and South-Western Seven per Cent Stock, 160; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, £6, 5½; Midland, Leicester, and Hitchin Stock, 96; Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford, Perpetual Six per Cent, 11½; North British, 107½; Ditto, New Five per Cent Stock, 103; North-Eastern—York, II, and S. Purchase, 10; South-Eastern—Reading Annuities, 24; Ditto, Mixed Four-and-a-Half per Cent, First Issue, 102½; Stockton and Darlington, A, Five per Cent, 23½; Ditto, C, Six per Cent, 31½.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Ceylon, 4½; East India, 107½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 37½; Ditto, Six per Cent Preference, 60½; Great Indian Peninsula, New, 21½; Great Southern of India, Scrip, 1½ prem.; Great Western of Canada, 18; Ditto, New, 10½; Ditto, Bonds payable 1873, without option, 105½.

FOREIGN.—Lombardo-Venetian, 12½; Namur and Liège, 9½; Ditto, Six per Cent Preference, 21½; Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean, 34½; Recife and San Francisco, 8½; Royal Swedish, Seven per Cent, 11.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE, Oct. 25.—To-day's market was very sensibly supplied with English wheat; yet the demand for all kinds ruled heavy, and, in some instances, prices gave way 1s. per quarter without a clearance being effected. Foreign wheat was in large supply and sluggish at barely stationary prices. Fine malting barley was scarce, and quite as dear as last week; but other kinds were slow inquiry. Malt was a moderate sale, on former terms. Owing to heavy arrivals from abroad, the oat trade was dull, at 1s. per quarter less money. Both beans and peas gave way 1s. per quarter; but the value of flour was supported, although the demand was inactive.

October 27.—There was no movement in the wheat trade to-day, and prices ruled the same as on Monday. Spring corn and four were unaltered in value.

English.—Wheat: Essex and Kent, red, 38s. to 44s.; ditto, white, 40s. to 46s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 39s. to 44s.; ryegrass, 39s. to 44s.; grinding barley, 28s. to 30s.; distilling ditto, 28s. to 30s.; malted, 35s. to 43s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 38s. to 43s.; brown ditto, 44s. to 58s.; Kingston and Ware, 58s. to 68s.; Chevalier, 70s. to 72s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s. to 28s.; potato ditto, 28s. to 32s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 20s. to 28s.; ditto, white, 21s. to 30s.; tick beans, 35s. to 38s.; grey peas, 38s. to 40s.; rapeseed, 42s. to 44s.; white peas, 41s.; bolers, 40s. to 42s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 40s. to 48s.; town households, 31s. to 35s.; country marks, 29s. to 32s. per 280 lb.; American flour, 20s. to 25s. per barrel; French ditto, 33s. to 38s. per sack.

Seeds.—Canary has further given way in price. In other seeds very little is doing, at our quotations.

Linseed, English crushing, 58s. to 60s.; Calcutta, 50s. to 58s.; hempseed, 40s. to 44s. per quarter; coriander, 12s. to 14s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 8s. to 11s.; ditto white, 12s. to 15s.; tares, 11s. to 13s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 64s. to 68s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £10 0s. to £11 0s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £11 0s.; rape cakes, 20s. 0s. to 23s. 0s. per ton; canary, 80s. to 86s. per quarter; red clover, —s. to —s.; white ditto, —s. to —s. per cwt.

Grain.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 6½d. to 6½d. per four-pound loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 42s. 4d.; barley, 35s. 3d.; oats, 22s. 10d.; rye, 30s. 7d.; beans, 43s. 1d.; peas, 45s. 6d.

The Six Week Averages.—Wheat, 43s. 3d.; barley, 36s. 0d.; oats, 21s. 1d.; rye, 32s. 8d.; beans, 44s. 11d.; peas, 48s. 7d.

English Grain sold last week.—Wheat, 118,051; barley, 68,023; oats, 12,336; rye, 259; beans, 3,442; peas, 750 quarters.

Tea.—Advices from China state that the shipments were 10,000,000 lb. short of last season. This news has produced considerable firmness in our market, and common sound congou has realised 11d. per lb. cash.

On Monday, in the case of raw qualities we have no change to notice. The demand has been chiefly confined to fine and medium parcels. The refined market is far from active, at 52s. 6d. to 54s. 6d. per cwt for brown lumps.

Coffee.—Prices remain the same as last week, and the transactions generally have been restricted to small parcels.

Rice.—Our market is heavy, but we have no change to notice in prices.

Provisions.—The butter trade is in a very inactive state, and the quotations continue to favour buyers. Bacon has given way 4s. per cwt., and the value of most other articles has had a drooping tendency.

Tallow.—The demand is confined to limited parcels, and prices are rather lower. P. Y. C. on the spot has sold at 48s. 6d.; and for the last three months, 49s. per cwt.

Oil.—Lined oil has moved off slowly, at 30s. per cwt. on the spot. Rape and other oils are dull. Spirits of turpentine have realised 40s. to 42s. per cwt. Rough is worth 10s. 6d.

Spirits.—Rum has changed hands steadily, at 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. for Proof Leewards. Brandy and grain spirits are a slow inquiry.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, 60s. to 90s.; clover ditto, 60s. to 105s.; and straw, 25s. to 30s. per load. Trade brisk.

Cattle.—Wylam, 18s.; Eden, 17s. 9d.; Gosforth, 16s. 6d.; Riddell, 16s. 6d.; Haswell, 19s. 3d.; Lambton, 18s. 6d.; South Hetton, 18s.; Stewart's, 19s.; Hugh Hall, 18s.; Kellie, 18s. 3d.; Whitworth, 14s. 6d. per ton.

Hops.—Fine new hops are in steady request, at 100s. to 120s. per cwt. All other kinds are very dull. Duty £250,000.

Wool.—Our market is very flat, owing to the approaching sales, and prices are barely supported.

Produce.—Full average supplies continue to reach us, and the demand is inactive, at from 40s. to 90s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, Oct. 28).—Although to-day's market was but moderately supplied with beasts, all breeds moved off slowly at Monday's currency. The show of sheep was rather limited in number, and of very middling quality. The mutton trade was heavy; nevertheless we have no change to notice in the quotations, the best old Down having sold at 5s. per 8 lb. Calves were in short supply, and sluggish request at unaltered currencies. Pigs and milch cows were heavy, at barely stationary prices.—Per 8 lb. to sink the offal.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s. 8d. to 3s. 0d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 6d.; prime large oxen, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; prime Scots, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 2d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; prime coarse-wooled sheep, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 4d.; prime Border Leicester, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 6d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.; large heifers, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 4d.; neat milkers, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 0d.; suckling calves, 17s. to 21s.; and quarter-old pigs, 17s. to 22s. each. Total supply: beasts, 910; cows, 140; sheep 6000; calves, 200; store pigs, 210. Foreign: beasts, 190; sheep, 900; calves, 110.

Sheep and Lambs.—The trade continues flat, as follows:—Beef, from 2s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 2s. 10d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.; pork, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 2d. per 8 lb. by the carcase.

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8. Do they miss me at Home?
9. Hard Times, come again no more.
10. We are coming, Sister Mary.
11. So long Nelly Home.
12. Hoop de Dooden Do.
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THE SEPARATION OF THE APOSTLES.—FROM A PICTURE BY CHARLES GLEYRE.

"THE SEPARATION OF THE APOSTLES."
BY C. GLEYRE

THE subject of this picture is the figurative separation of the Apostles at the foot of the Cross, when they went forth into all lands

preaching the gospel. M. Gleyre, the artist, has shown considerable skill and taste in the composition, the result being a highly-effective and striking group, well calculated to enforce the sentiment intended, namely, the importance of the apostolic mission as based upon, and springing from, the cross. For the rest, as in the attitudes, the

disposition of the draperies, and the studied simplicity of the landscape, the treatment is peculiarly French, and the picture may be taken as a fair average specimen of the modern French scriptural school. Our Engraving is copied, by permission, from a fine print, after the picture, by Gautin, published by Messrs. Gambard and Co.



"THE LAST TRIAL OF MADAME PALISSY."—PAINTED BY W. J. GRANT.—ONE OF THE PRIZE PICTURES OF THE GLASGOW ART-UNION.—SEE NEXT PAGE

GLASGOW ART-UNION PRIZE PICTURES.

We this week engrave two of the pictures which have been selected by the committee of the Glasgow Art-Union, and purchased as prizes for distribution amongst the subscribers in the current year.

"THE LAST TRIAL OF MADAME PALISSY."

PAINTED BY W. J. GRANT.

This picture, as illustrating an episode in the struggling career of genius, is eminently congenial to the spirit of the industrial age we live in, and would form a fitting pendant to Absolon's clever and popular picture, "The Invention of the Stocking Loom." The name of Bernard Palissy is of European renown in connection with the beautiful ware which he succeeded in perfecting, and which is called after him. "He flourished," we are told, "towards the latter part of the sixteenth century"—if a man can be said to "flourish" in poverty and rags. The dream of his ambition was the restoration of the lost art of porcelain-enamelling; and, in a long course of efforts and experiments towards realising it, he reduced himself and his family to the greatest distress. At length, when on the eve of success, when he saw the reward of his patient labours almost within his grasp, he found himself in want of a piece of gold to complete the process which he had in hand. How was he to obtain it? The sole remaining article of value in the possession of the family was his wife's wedding-ring; and after earnest entreaty she was induced to relinquish it to aid the all-engrossing venture. The artist represents the story at the very crisis when Palissy, intent on the success of his experiment, has taken the little shining bauble from his wife's finger, and holds it lightly poised over the melting-pot in which in another instant it will be immersed. Poor Madame Palissy bears the trial heroically enough, but cannot help casting a wistful glance at the marriage pledge which she is to see no more. Two children look on and smile, amused and curious at seeing mamma's ring so unceremoniously disposed of. The whole of the furniture and etcetera in the room are appropriate to the sanctum of an inventive speculative genius, and the darts in his coat show that he is poor—the prescribed and orthodox condition of genius from the beginning of the world downwards.

The picture, which we may add is harmoniously coloured, was exhibited at the Royal Academy last season.

"LA CULLA."

PAINTED BY WILLIAMS.

We have here a pleasing domestic picture, probably sketched from nature, and painted with all the warmth of colour appropriate to the sunny South. "La Culla" (the cradle) contains the first-born of the young mother, who sits beside it on a doorstep knitting thick worsted hose for paterfamilias, who is away from home toiling for home's sake. A faithful dog looks on, apparently quite contented with his lot, which, though humble and spare and frugal, he would not exchange for that of "his Highness's dog at Kew." The ample dilapidated doorway in which the little group is placed tells of the grandeur of mediæval Italy—now for a time departed from her, but living still in the aspirations of her sons.

FINE ARTS.

FRENCH GALLERY.—THE WINTER EXHIBITION.

THE sixth annual Winter Exhibition of the Contributions of British Artists was opened at the French Gallery, in Pall-mall, on Monday last. The collection brought together, though small and unpretending in character, is not without points of peculiar interest both to the artist and amateur. It comprises cabinet pictures, sketches, and water-colour drawings by some of the most eminent artists of the day; many of them being the original studies for larger works which have attracted attention at the great exhibitions of the past season, whilst others are experimental efforts, with an eye, probably, to more elaborate and ambitious treatment on some future occasion. All productions of this kind, whether speaking of the past or the future, are most interesting, as indicating the tendencies of art and the feeling and purpose of the artist. We may add, that an examination of the hundred and odd works now brought before us is gratifying as evidencing a considerable and continuous progress by the profession generally, and especially by some of the younger members of it, both in the technicalities of the art, and in thought of which it should be the exponent. Our artists seem more determined than ever to go out of the old beaten track, which so long and so hopelessly conducted to mediocrity, attempting more and more in point of execution, and exploring new channels to human sympathy and intelligence. "Progress" is the word with all; and though here and there we find a candidate pressing ahead rather unduly, and distinguishing himself by the oddity and extravagance of his gait and guise, these escapades are but the exception to the rule; and even they in their very errors afford suggestions which may one day or other be turned to good account.

Before proceeding to our survey of the walls we must address a passing complaint to the hanging committee; for the pictures are not placed with any attempt at order according to numerical arrangement, and the consequence is a constant turning backwards and forwards of the leaves of the catalogue, and great difficulty occasionally in finding the place of any particular work named in it. This is a fault which we hope will be remedied in future exhibitions at these rooms.

Forward in attraction for the general public will be Frith's two little sketches for his celebrated "Derby Day"—the one being the "First Study" for the picture, the other "The Sketch of the Race-course." In both the subject is simpler and less full of detail than in the completed picture; but in both the mountebank and his son—the latter eyeing the hamper of delicacies which is just being unpacked from a neighbouring carriage—are leading features. "The Crossingsweeper" by the same artist, is a clever little picture, though we could wish for a little more animation in the face of the young lady, and a better pose on her feet. O'Neill comes before us with "The Departure," a repetition of one of the most effective groups in his "Eastward, Ho!" of last year—namely, that of the soldier's wife, who, with baby in her arms, stretches up her hand to give a last squeeze to that of her husband; and capitolly is it painted. The child's head, covered with a few silken curls, and the hands of man and wife, are admirably studied. In "Home Again" (intended, probably, for a companion picture) the same pair are introduced; but the soldier has been wounded, and looks sickly, and the woman, somewhat older, has a sad and sunken expression in the eye, which speaks of much patient suffering in the long, dreary interval of separation, during which the chubby baby has been transformed into a young lassie of some six or seven years of age.

Elmore has a clever little "Audrey"—an arch-looking brunette, with a corse-coloured head-gear, delicately painted in a subdued tone. His other contribution, "He gave me this Bouquet," we cannot speak so highly of. The lady is sitting with a good-sized nosegay in her hand, a lute and some sheets of music lying beside her; and she smiles honestly enough as she tells us of the conquest she has just made. But her face is so very ordinary in character—we hope there is no fair original to resent the remark—that we can take no interest in her triumph.

There are one or two other female studies in the room which claim attention, and which we shall treat in a group. Dobson's "Dresden Flower Girl" is a highly-finished production; the face of the girl is very beautiful, and, as she stands before us with a rich cream-coloured wall for a background, the effect is almost like that of a piece of Dresden china. O'Neill's "Isabelle" exhibits a full-eyed, intelligent girl, dressed in light blue silk, with rich flowing tresses, resting her face upon one hand, as she turns round for a moment from a book she is reading. J. Phillip's "Sissie" hangs as the pendant to the last named, and is an uncommonly clever study, though the face is of a different character—darker, with closer features, and a knowing expression, almost beyond her apparent age. She sits nestling in a pink check frock, amplified by crinoline, with a black silk mantilla thrown loosely over the shoulders.

Frederick Goodall comes out with considerable success in his "Scene at Wexham Rectory—Mdlle. Rosa Bonheur Sketching Cattle." The scene is a wild bit of pasture land, and the cattle, who are standing for their portraits, are painted almost as well as Mdlle.

Rosa herself could have done them, and much in her style, which, in fact, obviously pervades the whole picture.

The Linnells have three landscapes with cattle, all marked by the peculiarities by which these successful artists are distinguished. James Thomas exhibits a fine expanse of "Moorland," dark grey clouds covering the sky, but with a bright golden light dashing from the side over the yellow furze in the centre of the picture. John, in "Cattle Descending a Hilly Road," treats us to a dull atmosphere, more severely treated—his white cow (which is too fat, and not perfect in outline) standing on the brow of a hill against a cold-grey cloud. William takes a higher flight: "The Companions of Ulysses Seizing the Oxen sacred to Apollo," a bold mountain landscape, with a sea distance, poetic in conception, but executed upon so small a scale that the straggling cattle give a spotty effect to the picture, which in other parts has an unfinished appearance, leading us to suppose that it is meant as the sketch for a larger work.

"The Dead Lady," by J. Noel Paton, is one of those stagey sentimental affairs which are the fashion with a certain class of artists of the present day. The lady, whose head rests too erect and firm against the pillow for death, is extended in profile upon a couch in an architectural verandah, with a hard orange and purple sky for background; her husband, or lover, kneeling by her side, with his face buried in drapery. The colouring throughout is lurid and unnatural. What is possible to be got by such a picture, even though it give occasion for a quotation from Isaiah:—"The sun shall be no more thy light by day, neither for brightness shall the moon give her light unto thee," &c.?

E. Crowe's picture, "Steele and his Children," is a costume and furniture piece, illustrating the following passage in the satirist's correspondence with Lady Steele:—

My dear Prue,

The brats, my girls, stand on each side the table, and Molly says that what I am writing now is about her new coat. Bess is with me till she has new clothes. Miss Moll has taken upon her to hold the sand-box, and is so incompetent in her office that I cannot write more.

Your son at the present writing is mightily well employed in tumbling on the floor of the room, sweeping the sand with a feather. He begins to be very ragged. Betty and Moll give their service to Sam and Myrtle.

There is a dash of shrewdness and humour in the face of Steele, but the other figures in this very studied group exhibit less animation than those upon the tapestry at the back of the room. The ragged condition to which the brocade and quilted satins of the "brats" have been reduced is elaborated with cruel ostentation. What the artist most wants is ease.

C. Stanfield contributes two of his admirable sea-pieces—"Scene on the Gulf of Salerno," and "The New deep Zuyder Zee." The former, with the waterlogged hull of an old ship lying close in shore, is very effective—full of air and brilliancy. G. C. Stanfield has a picturesque little view, painted in a nice cool tone, "Near Loggio—Lake of Lugano." We observe, however, a want of firmness in the finish here and there; for instance, in the sky junction.

Cattermole has two interiors, furnished with old armour, &c., and mysterious enough in aspect, entitled "The Dream of the Future," and "The Warning Voice," which display all his usual happy knack at out-of-the-way and suggestive effect.

Ward displays great power in his little "Scene from 'Peveril of the Peak,'" representing Major Bridgenorth relating his story to Peveril, Alice Bridgenorth, and Dame Deborah Debbitch, at Black Fort. The face of the storyteller is full of animation and earnestness, and the listeners, deeply moved, hang intent upon his story; the eyes of Peveril seem absolutely to flash in a dubious half-light, and, situated in the centre of the picture, form as it were its focus. The colouring is clearer and more agreeable than we sometimes find in this artist.

In the little water-colour drawing by Ford Madox Brown, "Jesus Washes Peter's Feet," we recognise no ordinary merit, particularly in the composition, for the execution, as respects the handling and the colour, is by no means satisfactory. The arrangement of the picture is bold and striking, indicating in the artist an appreciation of the grand method of Giotto, and the other worthies of the early Florentine school. In the front is the kneeling figure of Christ, in all humility washing the feet of Peter, who, seated, contemplates what is being done with feelings of astonishment and compunction. The table, furnished with the remains of an humble repast, occupies the centre of the picture, and, by a peculiar arrangement of the perspective, stretches up towards the background. Along the far side of it are ranged the figures of some of the other apostles, seen only to the shoulders, who lean earnestly forward, looking at the impressive scene enacting before them, every face betokening lively and varied emotion. One end of the table is also in view, at which one of the number is standing, and stooping forward in the act of loosening his sandals; a figure serving skilfully to connect the foreground with the back of the picture. This original and masterly conception is well worthy of being reproduced on a larger and more important scale.

We shall return to this exhibition.

LEGGATT AND CO.'S NEW CITY GALLERY.

A new picture gallery, well proportioned and well lighted, has recently been opened in "Change-alley," by Messrs. Leggatt and Co., of Cornhill; and Mr. L. V. Flatou has stocked it with a very choice and interesting collection of oil paintings, by eminent modern artists, for public view, and also for sale. We paid this little City emporium of art a hurried visit some days ago, but must reserve for a future opportunity much that we have to say of its contents, when we shall also give engravings of some of them. In the meantime we will mention a few of the principal objects which struck us as claiming attention, both on account of their intrinsic merit, and as illustrating the modern British school of art.

The "Fair at Seville," by Philip and Ansell, is a work of immense power and full of material; and we are not surprised to understand that since our visit it has been snatched up and carried away by a wealthy collector. We, however, have secured a photograph of it for our engravers. Philip (solus) also appears in a fine light in the "Sunbeam," which, besides being pleasing as to fancy, exhibits sound knowledge in the colouring, witness, for instance, the blood flowing through the little child's hand, as the sun rays pass through it. F. R. Pickersgill has a finely-painted group, admirable in drawing and Venetian in tone—"Summer in Italy." By Ward we have the "Byron's First Love," an engraved picture, and what appears to be the original (painted in 1853) of the "Scene from Peveril of the Peak," which we this week notice in the Winter Exhibition. Faed's clever picture of last year, "Listeners n'er hear any good of themselves," is here, as well as a very nice little bit by the same artist, entitled "Home." A Johnston's fine historical picture, "The Trial of Archbishop Laud," which has recently come out of the hands of the engraver, occupies, deservedly, a commanding place in the Gallery. Amongst the landscape productions is a very pleasing Constable ("The Lock on the Stour, Suffolk"), painted in his middle manner, before he indulged in the spotty style which marred some of his more recent efforts. We are glad also to recognise the return to activity of the agreeable and intelligent pencil of H. Bright, who, after some years' absence, occasioned by indisposition, produces some half-dozen works evincing power undiminished, and taste and feeling as pure and graceful as ever. His "View in Norfolk," "A Grand Coast Scene," and "Higbam Hall, Norfolk," especially pleased us; so also his "Humble Fare" (with an introduced figure by J. J. Hill, and a donkey and goat by Earl); and "The Port of Boston, Lincolnshire," painted jointly by him and Niemann and Henzoll, &c. T. S. Cooper's "Home—A View of Canterbury, taken from the fields near St. Martin's Church," which was much admired in last year's Academy Exhibition, will be none the less so here.

Of other artists whose performances are exhibited we have only space to enumerate Sir E. Landseer, Sir Charles Eastlake, Frith, Creswick, D. Stanfield, Ansell, Muller, Provis, and Woolmer. We may take the opportunity of adding that Messrs. Leggatt have now on view, on their own premises in Cornhill, Frith's great picture of "The Derby Day," upon which we observe that the artist has bestowed a good deal of labour since the closing of the Royal Academy Exhibition, and with considerable improvement to the general effect.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. A., Trinity College, Cambridge.—Solely from want of room, for it expresses the sentiments of the respectable portion of the chess community, if we may judge by the numerous letters to the same purport with which we have been favoured.

FIDELITY ANIM.—It shall be reported on next week.

LEX, LINCOLN'S-INN, DELTA, VERTAS, ANTI-HUMBOLD, AN ENGLISHMAN, ETONIENSIS.—See notice above to M. A. It is impossible to devote more space to the subject.

JOHN BROWN'S, Woolwich; and ROYAL ARSENAL, ditto.—The White King cannot occupy the square indicated, as he would be in check of the Black Knight.

W. P. B., Blackwall.—See our solution. Black obviously can carry your move by playing—1. B to Q Kt 7th.

A. TYNO, Caiswick.—1. We believe the club is defunct. 2. Apply to the secretary of the St. George's Chess Club, who will afford you every information necessary. Address, 20, King's Street, St. James's.

C. C.—We are not aware. Such a chess, however, would be very useful.

I. D.—Right. Too contemptible for notice.

I. S. B., Houlton.—We never heard of a prize being offered for the solution of playing the King in succession on every square of the chessboard. The ways of accomplishing this feat are many, and now well known.

D. W. O.—The solution of Problem No. 761 has appeared.

F. MILES.—Either the "Chessplayer's Handbook," published by Bohn of Covent-garden, or "The Amusements of Chess," published by Parker of West Strand.

VOR H. D. L.—The volume has reached us safely. Many thanks.

PROFESSOR A., Philadelphia.—Received, and acknowledged by letter.

G. C., Glasgow.—With pleasure. Forward them at your convenience.

H. B. Y.—An ingenious and elegant performance, but "caviare to the general." Try one in fewer moves and less elaborate.

HENRY C., Kelso.—It is true he leaves his Queen undefended, and he does so purposely. Look at the position again, and you will then see that if Black capture the Queen he must be mated instantly.

F. R., Norwich; W. J. S., Abingdon.—Quite right.

FRANK WICH.—Suppose, then, Kt to Q B 5th—how will Black avert the mate?

ESQUIRE.—Must examine the diagram again.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 763 by A. Lady, Miranda; I. M. of Sherburn; Keith, Walthamstow; G. G. V. E. C. P. W., S. T. O., I. C. E. G., Darby, A. E. C., Major W. Felix, T. N., W. S. M., C. H. A., M. O. B., I. P., Perseus, Wilfred, K. E. D., O. P. Q., Dunbar, Senex, I. S. E., A. D. L.; D. W. O., Sligo; Bolton, G. C. Glasgow, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 764 by Walthamstow-Wold, I. D., Mary, P. T. W., B. I. S. D., W. B., Felix, Adolphus; D. W. O., Sligo; Worley, B. P. G., Vernon, O. M., Iota, N. C., D. B. G., R. D., V. P., Secretary, T. W. M., Benjamin, Lex, Philip, President, Miranda, H. W., I. G. C., Omicron, N. D., are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 763.

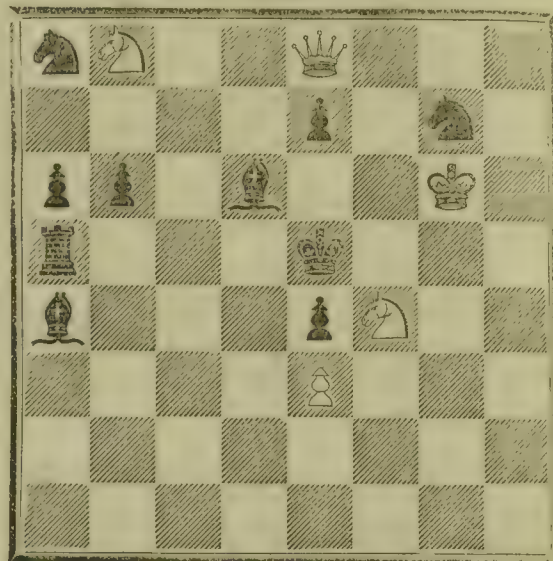
(Prize Problem.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K B 4th	B to Q Kt 7th (best)	3. Kt to K 4th	Anything
2. Kt to Q 6th	B to Q 5th, or (a)	4. R to Q B 5th (cb)	B takes R
(a) 2.	R to K R 5th (b)	5. Kt mates	
3. Q takes R at K 6th	R to Q 5th	5. Q R or Kt mates	R to K B 5th
(If B to Q 5th, then ensues Q to K B 3rd		3. R to Q B 5th (ch)	K takes R
(cb), and Q or Kt mates.)	Anything	4. Q to Q B 4th (ch)	K moves
4. Kt to Q B 5th		5. Q mates.	

PROBLEM No. 767.

By Mr. R. B. WORMLAND.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White plays, and gives mate in three moves.

THE MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. MORPHY AND HARRWITZ.

GAME VII.

(Irregular Opening.)

BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to K B 4th	23. Q to Q 3rd	
2. P to Q B 4th	P to K 3rd	(This does not prevent the killing move of Kt to K B 3rd unfortunately.)	
3. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	K Kt to B 3rd	24. B to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
4. Q B to K Kt 5th	K B to K 2nd	25. Q R to K 2nd	P to K Kt 3rd
5. P to K 3rd	Castles	26. P to Q Kt 3rd	K R to K sq
6. K B to Q 3rd	Q B to K 3rd	27. K B to K R sq	P to K Kt 2nd
7. K Kt to K 2nd	Q B to K 2nd	28. K to K Kt sq	P to K R 3rd
8. K B takes Kt	B takes B	29. P takes P	P takes P
9. Castles	Q to K 2nd	30. B to K R 5th	Kt to K 5th
10. Q to Q 2nd	P to Q 3rd		
11. P to K B 4th	P to Q B 4th		
12. P to Q 5th			
(Black has now the better position.)			
13. P takes K P	Q Kt to Q R 3rd	31. Q R to K sq	K R to K B sq
(This looks imprudent, because it opens the file for White's pieces.)		32. B to K B 3rd	Kt takes K Kt P
14. Q R to Q sq	K B to K R 5th	33. K R to K R 3rd	Q to K 4th
15. Kt to K Kt 3rd	Q to K Kt 3rd	34. K R to K 6th	P to K Kt 5th
16. Q Kt to Q 5th	Q B takes Kt	35. B to Q sq	K to K Kt 2nd
17. P takes B	K B takes Kt	36. K R to K 4th	K R to K R sq
18. P takes B	Kt to Q B 2nd	37. R takes R	K takes R
19. K to B 2nd	Q R to K sq	38. B to Q B 2nd	R to K R 2nd
20. K R to K R sq	Q R to K 2nd	39. Q to Q 2nd	Q to K Kt 7th
21. K R to K R 4th	Q to K B 2nd	(Threatening to win the Queen by R to K 5th (ch), and Kt to K 5th (ch).)	
22. B to K 2nd		40. R to Q sq	R to K R 5th (ch)
(Had he played P to K 4th, White would probably have replied with P to K 4th. We believe, however, he might safely and advantageously have moved R to K Kt 4th. B to K 2nd looks very feeble.)			
		41. K to B 2nd	R to K B 5th (ch)
		42. K takes Kt	Q to K 4th (ch)
		43. K to K R 4th	Q to K B 3rd (ch)
		44. K to Kt 3rd	
			And the game was drawn.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Birmingham, Oct. 1898.

Sir,—It is a pity chessplayers will not "wash their dirty linen at home." Among a few frivolous noodles to whom chess forms the staple of life Mr. Morphy's demands may assume an air of importance, but to sensible men they sound ineffectually absurd, while to those who take the trouble of looking a little below the surface they seem something worse. For what are the plain facts in this case? Mr. Morphy started for England, not to play a match with Mr. Staunton, for he was told that gentleman was too deeply immersed in business to undertake one, but to take part in a general tourney to be held in Birmingham. Upon arriving here he duly inscribed his name on the list of combatants, and paid his entrance fee. On hearing this, Mr. Staunton, in a spirit of what some may call chivalry, but which, looking at his utterly unprepared state for an encounter of this kind, ought more properly to be termed quixotism, entered his name also. Well, what happened? On the mustering of the belligerents, Mr. Morphy, who had come six thousand miles to run a tilt in this tournament, was not present! In his place came a note to say particular business prevented his attendance. A message was dispatched intimating that his absence would be a great disappointment, &c., &c. His reply was that, understanding neither Mr. S. nor any other of the leading players would take the field, he declined to do so. A second message was forwarded to the effect that Mr. Staunton was then in Birmingham expressly to meet Mr. Morphy, and that he and several of the best players were waiting Mr. M.'s arrival to begin the combats. To this came a final answer to the effect that the length of time which the tourney would last prevented Mr. Morphy from joining in it, but he would run down in two or three days! Passing over the exquisite taste of this proceeding, with the disappointment and murmuring it occasioned, I would simply ask if Mr. Morphy thought himself justified in withdrawing from a contest which he had come thousands of miles to take part in, and to which he was in a manner pledged, upon pretences so vague and flimsy, what right has he to complain if the English player choose to withdraw from one to which he is in no respect bound, and against which he may be enabled to offer the most solid and unanswerable objections? In asking this I beg to disclaim all intention of provoking a chessplayers' controversy—a thing the public take not the slightest interest in, and for which I individually entertain supreme contempt. I am moved to it only by the spirit of

FAIR PLAY.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Sir James Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak, had a slight attack of illness at Manchester, but he is now recovering.

M. Chacornac, of the Paris Observatory, states that with Arago's polariscope he detected traces of polarisation in the light of Donati's comet.

An hospital for lepers was inaugurated on the 18th inst. at San Remo, near Nice.

The Rev. Charles Alabaster, M.A., Lincoln College, Oxford, has been appointed Chaplain to the Bishop of Nelson, New Zealand.

The Lord Mayor elect (Alderman Wire) is to be entertained shortly at a public dinner at Colchester, his native town.

Alexandre Dumas has recovered from his late illness, and has left St. Petersburg on a tour into Siberia.

There is no truth in the report that the Government intend to create three new Indian bishoprics.

The German emigration to the Cape seems to be on the increase: a few days ago as many as 620 male and female emigrants embarked at Hamburg on one vessel.

The Rev. T. G. Livingston has resigned his office of Precentor of Carlisle Cathedral, and the resignation has been accepted by the Dean and Chapter. Mr. Livingston retains the minor Canonry.

The electric telegraph between Melbourne and Adelaide has been completed, and opened formally by the Governors of Victoria and South Australia.

A young lady, a granddaughter of the famous Leigh Richmond, fell off the St. Vincent's Rocks, Clifton, near Bristol, on Saturday last, and was dashed to pieces.

M. Nadar, photographer, is about to make a novel experiment in his art—to take a kind of bird's-eye view of Paris and the neighbourhood, with a photographic apparatus placed in the car of a balloon.

The musical world at Dresden are expecting a new opera by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, who labours away as hard as any *maestro* now living. The title of the promised work is "Diana di Solanges."

The Postmaster-General recommends that for the present all persons writing to Spain, the Balearic or Canary Islands, should prepay their letters by means of postage-stamps.

Twenty-four thousand pounds a year is to be paid to the Mail Steam Packet Company for conveying the mails between Sydney and New Zealand, and after four years that sum is to be reduced to £22,000.

As many as 134 articulated clerks have given notice of their intention to be admitted attorneys next term, in addition to a number from Easter and Trinity terms.

The bills relating to the law of domicile abroad did not become Acts in the last Session of Parliament, but most probably will during the next.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has awarded a gratuity of £30 to the brave fishermen, James Cartan and his three sons, who saved five men last week from off a wreck at Balbriggan.

On Thursday week Mr. George Melville, of the Theatre Royal, Bristol, jumped into the water at Rowham Ferry, Bristol, and rescued a child from being drowned who had fallen out of the ferry-boat.

There are now 1200 depositors in the penny savings-bank at Southampton, although it has only been in operation three weeks. Last Monday night the deposit amounted to between £34 and £35.

The Vanguard Rock, at the entrance of Hamaze, Devonport, is to be removed. It will be destroyed by a submarine explosion of several tons of powder, conducted by Captain Jerminham, of the *Cambridge*.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for the last week were 834,117 lb., which is an increase of 1578 lb. compared with the previous statement.

The Government emigrant ship *Daphne* sailed from Southampton on Saturday for Sydney, New South Wales, with 330 emigrants, in charge of Surgeon-Superintendent Arthur D. White.

The brig *Wingrave*, belonging to Mr. Hewison, of North Shields, was run down as she was proceeding on her voyage to London, and her crew of thirteen hands perished with her.

Mr. Henry Marshall Hughes, M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and physician to Guy's Hospital, died at Brighton, on Thursday week, in the fifty-third year of his age.

Mr. F. A. Carrington, of the Oxford Circuit, has been appointed to the Recorderhip of Wokingham, which office had been rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. George Clive, M.P.

In order to prevent an undue pressure of Nisi Prius business at the Liverpool Spring Assizes of 1859, civil causes will be taken at the forthcoming Winter Assizes, which have hitherto been merely a *gaol* delivery.

The appearance of the comet created an immense sensation in Egypt; for several days all business and labour were at a standstill, the inhabitants believing that it foreboded some great calamity.

An Admiralty order has been received at Woolwich dockyard to hold the paddle-wheel steam-yacht *Black Eagle* in readiness to embark the funeral car of the late Emperor Napoleon, from the Royal Arsenal pier, on Monday next, for conveyance to France.

The Shah of Persia has given orders for the construction of a line of electric telegraph between Tauris and Teheran, and the Persian Government is about to adopt several other useful reforms suggested by European civilisation.

M. Rosseau, first dragoman of the French Consul General of Tunis, has been appointed French Consul at Jeddah. M. Rosseau, who understands all the different Arabic dialects, is the fifth Consul appointed to that port since the institution of the Consulate in 1844.

The *Eastern City* steamer was destroyed by fire on the 12th of August, but all the crew and passengers (with one exception) were saved, and landed at Table Bay by the ship *Merchantmon*, bound to Calcutta, which had taken them off the burning wreck.

A letter from Venice in the *Opinione* of Turin states that the anniversary of the death of Manin was celebrated at Venice by a religious ceremony in the Church of San Michele di Murano, and that the police did not interfere.

An interesting relic from Sebastopol is now on view, gratis, at Mr. Gordon Lomax's, 5, Claremont-place, Paddington-green. This work of art represents the patron saint of Russia, painted in oil and embellished gorgeously with relieve gold and silver. Its size is 2 feet by 1 foot 8 inches.

Her Majesty's screw steam-sloop *Icarus*, of 11 guns, and engines of 150-horse power, was launched on Friday week, at one o'clock, at the Royal Victoria Dockyard, Deptford, in the presence of several thousands of spectators.

During the recent passage of the King and Queen of Prussia through Leipzig a jewel case, containing articles of considerable value, and some very important correspondence, the property of her Majesty, were stolen. The thief has not yet been discovered.

When the Egyptian Railway, of which about ten miles remain unfinished, is completed, the expense of conveying the India and China mails will be reduced £20,000 a year. The sum paid by the Admiralty for conveying seaborne mails is at the present time £1,040,940 a year.

Colonel Sir Edward Lugard, K.C.B., has been promoted to the rank of Major-General in the Army, in consideration of his services in command of a division at the capture of Lucknow, and subsequently in the command of the Azimghur Field Force.

Operations have been commenced for pumping out, by means of a large steam-engine, this water of the Lake Gothen, near Heringsdorf. The complete drainage of this piece of water, which covers an extent of 3900 acres, will, it is expected, be effected in the space of six months.

The Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales, as proprietors of lands in the county of Aberdeen, have contributed each the sum of £50 to the fund for liquidating the debt on the buildings of the University and King's College, with a view to their restoration.

There was a tremendous fire at Orel, the capital of the Russian government of the same name, on the 1st of October, and another on the 26th of September at Livny, in the same government. At Orel five hundred buildings were destroyed, and about two hundred at Livny.

It has been determined that the next musical festival at Norwich shall take place in the autumn of 1860. The formation of a list of "guarantees" has been commenced, and the amount guaranteed already approaches £500.

The *Aberdeen Herald* states that George Reith, Esq., the present able secretary and general manager at Aberdeen of the Scottish North Eastern Railway, has been appointed to the management of the Grand Trunk Railway in Canada.

A few evenings ago, at the theatre at Varese, a little town in Lombardy, near the lake of that name, an opera was produced, a couplet in which ended with the words, "Viva l'Italia!" These words electrified the audience, who rose to their feet and cried with the greatest enthusiasm, "Viva l'Italia!"

ORIGIN AND FORMATION OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

ALTHOUGH Bombay was the first possession which the English obtained in the East, the establishment in that island was for a long period on too limited a scale to maintain more than its European garrison and a few companies of disciplined sepoys. On the coast of Coromandel, which became towards the middle of the last century a scene of warfare between the English and French, who mutually aided and received support from the princes of that quarter, the natives of India were first instructed in European discipline. During the siege of Madras, which took place in 1746, a number of peons, a species of irregular infantry, armed with swords and spears, or matchlocks, were enlisted for the occasion, to whom some English officers were attached. The first sepoys raised were either Mohammedans or Hindoos of very high caste, being chiefly Rajpoots. One of the first services performed by the regular sepoys of Madras was the defence of Arcot in 1751, the particulars of which siege form a remarkable feature in the life of Clive. When provisions ran low in the beleaguered city the Hindoo sepoys entreated their commander to allow them to boil the rice (the only food left) for the whole garrison. "Your English soldiers (they said) can eat from our hands, though we cannot from theirs. We will allow as their share every grain of the rice, and subsist ourselves by drinking the water in which it has been boiled." During all the wars of Clive, Lawrence, and Coote, the Madras sepoys continued to display great valour and fidelity. In the years 1780-81-82 they suffered almost unparalleled hardships; there was hardly a corps which was not twenty months in arrears, and they and their families endured all the horrors of the dreadful famine which during those years wasted the Company's dominions in India. For some years after their first establishment, in 1748, the Madras sepoys were formed into independent companies, under subahdars or native captains. Mahomed Esuf, one of the most distinguished of those officers, rose by his talents and courage to the general command of the whole, and his name occurs almost as often in the pages of the English historian Malcolm as that of Lawrence or Clive.

As the numbers of the army increased its form changed, and in 1766 there were ten battalions of 1000 men each, and three European officers attached to each corps. In 1770 there were eighteen battalions of similar strength, and in 1784 the number of this army had increased to 2000 native cavalry and 28,000 infantry. Soon after a considerable reduction was made; but subsequent wars and conquests caused a great increase to be made, until it reached its present force. In 1796 new regulations were introduced into the Indian army, the whole form of which was changed. Instead of single battalions of 1000 men each, commanded by a European captain, aided by a subaltern to each company, they were formed into regiments of two battalions, to which officers were appointed of the same rank and nearly of the same number as a battalion in the immediate service of the King. The native cavalry of Madras was originally raised by the Nawab of the Carnatic.

The first corps embodied into a regiment under the command of European officers served in the campaign of 1768 in Mysore. From 1771 to 1776 the cavalry force was greatly augmented, but then declined again both in numbers and efficiency. The proportion that was retained, nominally in the service of the Nabob but actually in that of the Company, served in the campaigns of 1780-81-82-83, and was formally transferred, with the European officers attached to it, to the Company's service in 1784. The men are well suited, from their frame and habits, for the duties of light cavalry. They are, generally speaking, from five feet five to five feet ten inches in height, of light but active make. Their strength is preserved and improved by moderation in their diet and by exercises common to the military tribe. The infantry sepoy of Madras is rather a small man, but of active make, and capable of undergoing great fatigue upon a very slender diet, while no man arrives at greater precision in all his military exercises. As has been stated, the native infantry of Madras is generally composed of Mohammedans and Hindoos of good caste. At its first establishment none were enlisted but men of high military tribes. In the progress of time a considerable change took place, and natives of every description were enrolled in the service. Though some corps that were almost entirely formed of the lowest and most despised races of natives obtained considerable reputation, it was feared that their encouragement might produce disgust among the other native soldiers, and particularly when they gained, as they frequently did, the rank of officers. Orders were in consequence given to recruit from none but the more respectable classes. Numerous instances might be given of the bravery and fidelity of this army; and the instances of disaffection, far less of mutiny, with the exception of that at Vellore, are neither many nor important. Some difficulties have been found occasionally in inducing corps to undertake a service which necessitated a sea voyage; but in several instances, such as the expedition to Ceylon in 1793, and that to Manila in 1797, successful appeals were made to the zeal and attachment of the native troops of Madras, and many of the best battalions in the service volunteered and showed the utmost forwardness to be employed.

It has been already stated that it was at Bombay that the first native corps were disciplined by the English. The exact date is not clearly ascertained, but regular sepoys are noticed in the accounts of transactions of India some time before they were embodied either at Madras or Bengal. A corps of one hundred sepoys from Bombay and four hundred from Tellicherry is mentioned as having joined the army at Madras in 1747; and a company of Bombay sepoys, which had gone with troops from Madras to Bengal, were present at the victory of Plassy. The sepoys at Bombay continued long in independent companies, commanded by subahdars or native captains. As the possession and political relations of that settlement were enlarged its army increased. The companies were formed into battalions under European officers; and during the Mahratta war, in 1780, the establishment consisted of fifteen battalions. These, at the termination of the war with Tipoo Saib, were reduced to six, and one battalion of marines. In 1789 its numbers were augmented to twelve battalions. In 1790 it was reformed into an establishment of four regiments of two battalions each, from which it has been progressively raised, by the acquisition of territory and subsidiary alliances, to its present effective establishment.

The men of the native infantry of Bombay have generally been of a standard very near that of Madras. The lowest size which was ever taken was five feet three inches, and the average was five feet five; but they were robust and hardy, and capable of enduring great fatigue on very slender diet. This army has, from its origin to the present day, been indiscriminately composed of all classes—Mohammedans, Hindoos, a few Christians, and even Jews. Among the Hindoos, those of the lowest tribes of Mahrattas and the Purwarrie and Soortee sects—the former from the southward and the latter from the northward of Bombay. There are men of what is termed very low caste, being hardly above what are called Pariahs on the coast of Coromandel. Jews were, and we believe are, favourite soldiers in this army, and many of them attained to the rank of native officers. They were clean, obedient, and good soldiers, and made excellent non-commissioned and commissioned officers, until they arrived at an advanced age, when they often fell off and turned drunkards. Owing probably to the peculiar composition of the army, and to the local situation of the territories in which they are employed, the sepoys of Bombay have at all periods been found ready to embark on foreign service. They are, in fact, familiar with the sea, and only a small proportion of them are incommenced on a voyage by those privations to which others are subject from prejudices of caste. But this is, as a general rule, only one of the merits of the Bombay native soldier. He is patient, faithful, and brave; cheerful under privation and difficulties; and there are no men more attached to their colours. It would be easy to produce numerous extraordinary examples of attachment to the Government they serve and to their officers among the soldiers of the Bombay army. During the existence of the Company's navy the natives of

Bombay furnished marine battalions for service afloat. Of the services in the field of this army it is only necessary to say that it includes every campaign in India in which England has been concerned, besides a share in all the expeditions which have been undertaken under the auspices of the Indian Government.

Prior to the year 1757 the military establishment of Bengal consisted of only one company of artillery and four or five companies of European infantry, with a few hundred natives, armed after the manner of the country, for the protection of the factories. After Calcutta was taken by Surajah-Dowlah, the Council of Madras ordered Lord Clive and Major Kilpatrick round to Bengal with a detachment of troops; and, as several companies of sepoys accompanied them, these men laid the foundation of the Bengal native infantry. In January, 1757, on the retaking of Calcutta and the re-establishment of the Government, a battalion of sepoys was raised and officered from the Madras detachment, and other battalions were formed in the course of the year. The establishment of a battalion of native infantry was then one captain, one lieutenant, and one ensign, who acted as field officers, assisted by a European sergeant major and a few sergeants. There was a native commandant, who took post in front with the captain, and a native adjutant, who remained in the rear with the subalterns. The battalion consisted of ten companies, two of which were grenadiers. Each company had a subahdar or captain, three jemadars or lieutenants, five havildars or sergeants, four naicks or corporals, two tomtoms or Indian drummers, one trumpeter, and seventy sepoys. Each company had a stand of colours attached to it of the same colour as the facings of the men's uniforms, in the centre of which was the subahdar's device or badge, such as a sabre, a dagger, a crescent, &c., and the grenadiers had the British union in the upper corner.

In 1764 the battalions which previously took rank according to the date of the captains' commissions were numbered according to the then rank of the captains, and they were at that time eighteen—a nineteenth was soon afterwards added. In 1768 Lord Clive ordered two more battalions to be raised, and divided the whole into three brigades, each containing seven battalions. In 1766 six new battalions were formed for service in the revenue department, which were denominated *pergunnahs*, or provincial battalions.

In 1773 the number of European subalterns in each battalion was increased to three lieutenants and three ensigns; the colours were taken from the companies, and only two stand allowed to the battalion, as in European regiments, which were in future to be carried by jemadars. All the tomtoms and trumpeters were dismissed, and drums and fifes substituted. In 1778, war breaking out with the Mahrattas, and afterwards with the French, six battalions were ordered to the west of India, and new battalions formed to replace them; while several battalions which had been disciplined by British officers for the service of native princes were taken into the Company's service. In the latter end of 1780, in consequence of the irruption of Hyder Ali into the Carnatic, the Government of Bengal deemed it requisite to augment their army; and accordingly a new establishment of the native infantry took place. Every battalion in the service, except the six stationed at Bombay, was increased to a thousand men, and formed into a regiment consisting of two battalions of five companies each. A major commanded the regiment, and a captain each battalion, with a lieutenant to each company under him, but no ensigns.

In the beginning of 1786 a new establishment was formed. The two battalions were doubled up into a single battalion of ten companies, and the number of battalions reduced to thirty. This arrangement had scarcely taken place when orders for a revised establishment arrived from Europe, and the number of battalions was increased to thirty-six, which system continued in force until 1796, when, the native army having become thoroughly consolidated as a force for the maintenance of British power, the establishment was considerably increased from time to time, until at length it reached the large force of native soldiery which existed at the time of the recent mutiny. The formation of the cavalry of the Bengal army dates from a comparatively later period—its establishment, which consisted of eight regiments, being only just completed when the Mahratta war of 1803 commenced. The men were rather stouter than those of the same corps at Madras. The latter are almost all Mohammedans, and three-fourths of the Bengal cavalry were of the same race. In general, with the exception of the Mahrattas, the Hindoos are not so much disposed as Mohammedans to the duties of troopers. In the native infantry of Bengal the Hindoos were in the full proportion of three-fourths to the Mohammedans. They consisted chiefly of Rajpoots, who are a distinguished race among the Khitesees or military tribe. Some idea may be formed of the average size of the men when it is said that the standard below which no recruit was taken was five feet six inches. The greater proportion of the grenadiers were six feet and upwards. The Rajpoot was, and no doubt is, a born soldier, and he looks forward, even in the midst of rustic labour, to military life. His frame was always improved by martial exercise, and he was from habit temperate in his diet; and although he sometimes wanted energy he was seldom deficient in courage. As confidence in the native soldier increased he was gradually admitted into the artillery corps; and up to the time of the mutiny, in the army of each presidency, natives were serving in both the horse and foot artillery.

Such is a brief sketch of the origin of that Indian army which has performed such good service to the British rule in the East, and the fidelity and loyalty of which had passed into a proverb. As the Bengal native army has ceased to exist in all its departments, the problem is now to be solved, how that part of India is to be held in a military sense. Before concluding this sketch, it may be stated that at the time of the recent mutiny the Bengal native army consisted of three troops of horse artillery and three battalions of foot artillery, of ten regiments of light cavalry of six troops each, and seventy-four regiments of infantry of seven companies each. Besides these there were eighteen regiments of irregular cavalry and five of the Punjab cavalry, as well as several irregular regiments in the Oude and Nagpore forces, and the Gwalior, Malwa, Bhopal, Hyderabad, and Kotah contingents. There were also a considerable number of infantry irregular regiments, and regiments attached to the several contingents, besides native artillery. In the Madras army there were two native troops of horse artillery, and one battalion of native foot artillery, eight regiments of light cavalry, and fifty-two regiments of native infantry. In this presidency there were no irregular troops of any arm. In Bombay the native army comprises two battalions of foot artillery, three regiments of light cavalry, and twenty-nine regiments of infantry; while the irregular forces consist of the Poonah Irregular Horse, the Goojerat Irregular Horse, the Scinde Irregular Horse (two regiments), and the Mahratta and Cutch Irregular Horse. There are also several irregular infantry regiments, such as the Belooch battalions, the Candeish Bheel Corps, &c.

LEGHORN.

LEGHORN, as the English corruptly call it—Livourne, as the French say more correctly—Livorno, as the music-loving Italian hath it—will be known to most of our readers as connected in some mysterious and incomprehensible manner with ladies' bonnets of an antediluvian antiquity. A few, well versed in the geography of Guy and Hughes, may be aware that it is also a great *dépôt* for anchovies, which are caught by picturesque Italian fishermen (*vide* half a dozen pictures in the Exhibitions—for the fishermen, not the anchovies) off the Island of Gorgona, just opposite the port of Livorno. It is, in reality, a town of considerable trade, importing corn, woollens, cottons, hardware, and salt-fish; exporting silk in thread or manufactured, straw hats, oil, iron from the first Napoleon's petty empire of Elba, potash, alabaster, and coral. About six hundred foreign vessels annually enter its busy port, and at least two thousand coasting-vessels. In fact, it supplies with imported articles the whole of Tuscany and Lunca, part of Parma and Modena, and, to some extent, the Roman States; while it is the *dépôt* for the goods produced by these districts, and attracts the transit trade from the islands of the Mediterranean and the Italian coast. Its imports some few years since were valued at nearly £3,000,000 annually; its exports at £2,500,000. Although it does not possess the wealth or enjoy the prosperity of olden times—when it was the place of exchange between England, Holland, and America, and the nations of the Levant—it still carries on a large and profitable

commerce, and its inhabitants are generally "well to do."

Leghorn is situated on the slope which descends from the hills of Montenero, at the southern angle of a marshy and barren level lying between those hills and the River Arno. The villas situated to the rear of the town, on the high grounds, command an ample prospect—the sunny waters of the Mediterranean, the far-off cloudy crown of the Apennines; Elba, Caprea, and Gorgona, and the mountainous coast of Corsica. It lies fourteen miles southward of Pisa, and forty-five westward of Florence, in north latitude 43 deg. 33 min., and east latitude 10 deg. 19 min.

The glories of a classical antiquity do not recommend it to the notice of historical antiquarians, but its annals have not been without events of interest and importance. In the eleventh century it was a mere adjunct of Porto Pisano, the harbour of Pisa, and consequently, in the desperate struggles between that city and its powerful rival, Florence, it suffered greatly. Twice, at a later period, was it bought and sold.

First, in 1407, Boucicault, a French General who had compelled it to surrender to him, disposed of it to the Genoese for 26,000 golden ducats. Second, in 1421, the Genoese sold it to the Florentines for 100,000 golden florins. Porto Pisano had by this time become nearly choked up with the alluvial deposits of the Arno, and the sandbanks thrown up by the western gales; so that the Florentines quickly appreciated the value of the roads and harbours of Leghorn, which, under the patronage of the wise Medicis, grew rapidly in prosperity and influence. Docks were formed, walls built around the town, a mole and lighthouse erected by Cosmo I., military defences, a lazaretto, warehouses, and a canal, connecting it with the Arno, constructed by Ferdinand, his successor. This enlightened Prince, in 1593, decreed the toleration of all religions—a measure which vastly stimulated the growth of Leghorn, for Moors, and Jews, and Genoese, and Corsicans flocked thither, and brought into its marts their skill, enterprise, and industry. Cosmo II. pursued the same liberal policy, and when, in September, 1609, Phillip III. of Spain banished from his dominions the Moors who had still lingered there, Cosmo invited three thousand of them to colonise the territory lying around Leghorn.

The town continued its career of prosperity with scarcely a check of any importance until the invasion of Italy by Napoleon Bonaparte in 1796, when, in defiance of the neutrality declared by the Grand Duke Ferdinand, a detachment was sent to seize upon all English, Neapolitan, and Austrian property. The conqueror even declared that he would force the merchants to give up the deposits and balances left in their hands by their foreign customers, and to avert this spoliation they were compelled to subscribe a considerable sum of money.

In 1808 Napoleon annexed Tuscany to the French empire—



"WELSH RIVER SCENERY."—PAINTED BY F. W. HULME.

a measure which dealt a serious blow at the prosperity of Leghorn. "Its trade was annihilated, its counting-houses gradually deserted; a ship seldom entered the harbour; many of the merchants wound up their accounts, and retired to Pisa and other places."

The downfall of Napoleon brought back prosperity to the town. The warehouses were again occupied; the harbour soon swarmed

with foreign masts. This prosperity still continues, and a railroad now connects the busy port with its sister city, Florence.

The Leghornese are favourably spoken of by travellers as industrious, peaceable, energetic, and persevering. Their houses are neat, with something of an English character; their shops elegantly fitted up and well supplied with articles. The streets are wide and regular. The western district is crossed by numerous canals, which provide an easy communication between the harbour and the warehouses. There are two suburbs, which are in reality small towns, increasing considerably the area occupied by Leghorn, and included within the Porto Franco, a privileged region, where goods may be landed and warehoused free of duty.

The harbour is of tolerable dimensions, with a mole upwards of a mile in length, terminated by a lighthouse; both mole and lighthouse, as we have said, were erected by Cosmo I.

Vessels of heavy burden do not enter the harbour, but lie in the offing, where there is excellent anchorage. Small craft are admitted into the darsena, an interior harbour or dock. A splendid statue, larger than life, of Ferdinand I., the great patron of Leghorn, stands near the darsena.

There are three lazarettos, seated on the shore, and enjoying the salubrious sea breezes. They include convenient lodgings for strangers, large and commodious storehouses, and are protected by moats, or wet ditches, which completely isolate them from the town and from one another.

Every creed in this tolerant town has its place of worship—the Lutheran, Greek, Jew, and Anglican. The English Cemetery, situated on the ramparts, contains many interesting memorials. Among these may be noted, as deserving the attention of the reverent pilgrim, the last resting-place of one of the greatest of our early English novelists—Smollett.

"WELSH RIVER SCENERY." BY F. W. HULME

THE accompanying Engraving is after a clever picture by F. W. Hulme, which was exhibited at the National Institution a season or two ago, when it was much and deservedly admired. Welsh river scenery is a favourite school with this judicious painter, who, in such spots, always enters fully into all the spirit of the situation, in which a romantic wildness and a grand colour are associated. The little River Llugwy winds its tortuous way through rocky chasms, occasionally shaded by primeval trees, but sparkling still in response to every stray ray of sunshine, and here and there crossed by a bridge of rude construction. Such is the description of scenery Mr. Hulme has chosen for the exercise of his talent in the present picture, and most successfully has he realised it upon his canvas. The truthfulness of the representation will, we doubt not, be recognised by many a tourist in these delightful regions in this season of travel.



THE PORT OF LEGHORN.



INTERIOR OF DONCASTER CHURCH

THE NEW CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE, DONCASTER.

THIS church being the most stately ecclesiastical edifice erected in England during the present century, and one of the most notable productions of the great revival of our national architecture, which, during the reign of our present Sovereign, has been making such extraordinary progress as to have received the appropriate title of "Victorian," it naturally demands something more than the passing notice which we are usually able to give to new churches.

Shortly after the destruction of the old church, and while its ruins remained undisturbed, the committee who had been appointed to superintend the rebuilding made choice of Mr. George Gilbert Scott (to whose lot it had fallen to rebuild the Church of St. Giles at Camberwell, and that of St. Nicolas at Hamburg, under very similar circumstances) as their architect in carrying out the great work of reconstruction. Before entering upon the consideration of the new design Mr. Scott set about a careful and elaborate investigation of the remains of the ancient structure, the result of which he threw into the form of a paper, which was read before the Oxford Architectural Society, on June 6, 1853, and will be found at length in the Rev. J. E. Jackson's history of this church.

It had from the first been judiciously prescribed as the one condition on which the architect was to work that the church should in its leading outline conform itself to that of the previous structure. It was, therefore, the style rather than the form which had to be considered. To make the new church like the old one would be impossible, as it had been the result of a series of alterations and the growth of ages. To make it conform with the earliest structure would not be to preserve in any great degree its former aspect; and to select the style of any of its later portions would have been to adopt one of the inferior phases of Gothic architecture, for a church whose scale and cost ought to render it one of the first of its age. It was, consequently, determined to build it in what is known as the "Early Decorated" or "Early Middle-pointed" style, or that of the end of the thirteenth century, as that which has generally approved itself as having on the whole the strongest claims to be made the foundation of the revival. The architect, however, felt disposed, as a tribute to the merits of the ancient tower, to reproduce its design; so that, had this intention been carried out, the church would—like York, Beverley, Hedon, Howden, and many others—have had a tower later in style than the mass of the structure. This has, however, been all along reserved as an open question, and, eventually, the tower has been made to conform in style with the building itself, though in outline and general aspect with the old one.

The outline and the style having been determined on, the next question was that of scale, and this involved considerable difficulty, for, in the first place, the old church having aisles of a width quite disproportioned to the nave, it became essential to adopt an increased fundamental scale, so as to bring them into proportion without diminishing the entire width; and, in the second place, the necessity of adding a high-pitched roof, without making the new clerestory less in height than the old one, rendered it necessary to add considerably to the height of the tower. This was, however, by careful calculation successfully effected, the width of the nave from centre to centre of the columns being increased from 26 feet 6 inches to 31 feet 6 inches, and the parts worked out in due proportion, so that the height of the tower exceeds the old one by about 20 feet, and the entire length of the church by about the same dimensions. Mr. Scott and others wished to have added a bay to the length of the nave, but difficulties occurred which rendered it impracticable to do so. The dimensions of the church as carried out are as follows:—

	Feet.	Inches.
Total internal length	168	9
External ditto, exclusive of buttresses ..	177	3
Internal width across the transept ..	92	0
Ditto across nave and aisles ..	64	6
Height of tower	170	0
Ditto of roof	75	0

The details of the church have been executed to the full scale of richness usual to the best structures of the period, and, though not overdone with ornament, nothing necessary to their full amount of effectiveness has been spared. Externally the windows are, as usual, the great elements of architectural effect. Those to the nave-aisles are of three lights, and are rich in tracery on the south side, and somewhat bolder and more solid on the north, conforming in this respect to the general architectural tone of the two sides. The clerestory windows of the nave are of two lights, each bay of the nave having two windows, and the whole forming a continuous and extremely rich arcade of ten windows, the unbroken effect of which tends much to increase the apparent length of the building. The great end-windows of the nave, the transepts, and the chancel, are respectively of seven, six, and eight lights, and are of majestic proportions, particularly the east window, which is probably the largest modern window in this country, measuring in the clear 22 feet 6 inches by 47 feet 6 inches. Its design is believed to be unique, for, though it was first suggested to the architect from seeing the great west window of the Cathedral at Metz, he has worked it out in a manner differing probably from that of any existing window. It contains a great circle of about 15 feet in diameter, which is filled in with a border of twelve smaller circles, with radiating compartments in the central space very similar to the great western circular window at Chartres, and to that carried out by Mr. Scott in the south transept of his church at Hamburg, a mode of filling in which was suggested by Mr. Denison (so well known as connected with the church) in preference to the radiating form first proposed and shown in the view given in Mr. Jackson's History. On the whole, it is generally thought that this may be pronounced the finest window of modern times, though that in the north transept of St. Nicolas' Church at Hamburg is larger, being about 25 feet by 70 feet in the clear.

Below the east window is a very rich redosol, with shafts of red Spanish marble, the wings of which are continued by arched seating along the flanks of the eastern bay, over which are two exceedingly bold and beautiful windowlike apertures of three lights, opening into the side chapels.

The southern chapel is, both within and without, the most richly-decorated portion of the church. It has been erected at the sole cost of W. H. Forman, Esq., as a memorial to his brother, the late T. Seaton Forman, Esq., who was interred in the old chapel occupying the same site in 1850. It is vaulted with stone, and the walls below the windows are decorated with rich arcading, with shafts of Cornish serpentine. The windows are, for their size, the richest in the church, and the whole is carried out in a manner exemplifying the munificence of its noble-minded founder.

The interior of the church has a general air of stately grandeur rarely attained in modern buildings. The boldly-proportioned pillars and arches, the rich and continuous clerestory, the massive oak roof, with its wide-spread and aspiring arched principals, the bold and lofty piers and arches which support the tower, culminating in a lantern story which rises 100 feet from the pavement, the richness of the sculptured decorations, and the imposing dimensions of the east and west windows, constitute a *tout ensemble* which has not probably been equalled by any modern ecclesiastical edifice in this country.

The exterior is proportioned in dignity to the interior, its southern side being remarkable for richness of decoration, and its northern for simple grandeur; while the mighty tower, one of the largest of modern date, is seen from the whole surrounding country majestically presiding over the good old town.

The work is carried out in materials worthy of their object. The walls are of course of freestone, both within and without (the majority being of the beautiful magnesian limestone from Steeley, near Workop). The roofs are all of oak, and covered with lead; and the internal fittings of the finest wainscot. The structure is a masterpiece of masonry, and reflects the highest credit upon the builder, Mr. Ireson, of Northampton, who has carried it out in the most perfect manner in the face of a very severe loss; while the woodwork will tend to confirm the well-earned fame of Mr. Ruddle, of Peterborough. The sculpture is by Mr. Philip, of London, and has been executed with the utmost care and skill. It is chiefly founded upon natural types, and is one of the finest specimens of architectural carving of our day. If open to any criticism, it would be on the ground of somewhat undue elaboration.

The chancel and Mr. Forman's chapel have very fine floors of Minton's tiles, consisting of a beautiful intermixture of encaustic

patterns with plain red, black, and green tiles—some dead and some glazed—a variety which produces a particularly pleasing effect.

The font is of Cornish serpentine, and stands (certainly not very consistently with ritual propriety) in Mr. Forman's chapel. It is the gift of Professor Selwyn, of Cambridge. The organ will be one of the finest in the kingdom. It is being built by the celebrated Herr Schultze, of Paulinelle, in Thuringia, under the general direction of the accomplished organist, Mr. Rogers, and his gifted friend Mr. Hopkins, the organist at the Temple Church. It will occupy a large portion of the north chapel.

The gas-fittings are particularly beautiful, and have been executed by Mr. Skidmore, of Coventry. The warming of the church is successfully effected, by means of the "Gill stove," by Mr. Smith, of Sheffield. There are some stained glass windows in the church. Those in Mr. Forman's chapel, and a few others, are by Mr. Wailes, of Newcastle; one window by Mr. Holland, of Warwick; and two by M. Capronniere, of Brussels.

It would be wrong to close our account of this noble production of modern ecclesiastical art without a tribute of admiration to the noble heartedness as well of the Corporation and inhabitants of Doncaster as of the people of Yorkshire generally, as shown in the generous and spirited manner in which they have come forward to repair the loss they had sustained; nor would it be right to omit an honourable mention of the unwearied exertions of one talented member of the committee, Mr. E. B. Denison, Q.C., had it not been for which the committee could hardly have ventured on carrying out the work in the perfection in which we now see it completed. The beautiful ring of bells (cast by Messrs. Warner) owe their merits, and the clock (presented by Messrs. Dent) its construction, in a great degree to the versatile genius of that gentleman; and if in his Doncaster lectures, and through the local press, he has made bold claims upon architectural as well as campanological and horological knowledge, we make no doubt that Mr. Scott will willingly yield him all due deference, himself content to have devoted his best talents to restoring to Doncaster her lost church, and well knowing that the public will not deny him the honours due to the architect of this great and important work.

OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENTS.

NOVEMBER.

ALTHOUGH in the eyes of our volatile Continental neighbours the month of November in England is associated with fogs and darkness, and the bills of mortality are supposed to be considerably increased by suicides, there is no period of the year when sport can be more thoroughly enjoyed. Hunting, coursing, shooting, may be had in perfection; while a few autumnal race meetings and steeple-chases are reserved for those who require more excitement than the legitimate field recreations can afford them. In a former article we referred to the prowess of Mr. Thomas Assheton Smith, the Tom Smith of Leicestershire, and have now to record his demise, which took place last month at his Welsh residence, Vaynol, situated on the banks of the Menai, near Bangor. "Nimrod" has upon many occasions chronicled the deeds of his mighty namesake; and the stories of the ex-master of the Quorn, Burton, and Tedworth hounds, in charging John White, when perched up aloft in a stiff "bull-finch," and ramming him, steed and all, into the next field; of his jumping, during a severe run in and out, cleverly into a canal barge, merely exclaiming "Sheer to!" "Sheer off!" are in sporting circles as familiar as household words.

The coursing fixtures, amounting to twenty-three in number, advertised for this month, fully prove that this ancient sport is not on the decline; and if our gracious Sovereign does not follow the example of the Virgin Queen of keeping greyhounds and deerhounds, and witnessing the pulling down of bucks by the latter, the aristocracy, country gentlemen, and farmers still take delight in the "leash." Partridges, which were plentiful at the commencement of the season, are no longer sought after by the sportsman. The newspapers have teemed with accounts of the havoc made among these birds during the last two months; and, for a man whose pleasure it is to stand still, or nearly so, in a turnip-field with a double-barrelled gun in his hand, and another ready in that of his servant, certainly Norfolk and Suffolk are the counties to go to; when the stubble is driven in all directions, and the birds, congregated in a few fields of "swedes" not far from the house, do not require him to take the field until after luncheon, when two hours will suffice, with a good shot, to fill the bag to overflowing. To the invalid or the sufferer from the gout, who dreads the touch of the flinty field or hard clods of earth, it is delightful to be able to procure such shooting; but give us the health-breathing hills and unbounded ranges of the wide-spreading acres, with a brace of perfect pointers, not exceeding twenty inches in height, with small round feet,—they rarely, if ever, become tender; nothing can tire them: they should be light in form, and symmetrical as a greyhound, with sterna nearly as fine; and when standing at their game, with every nerve and muscle extended, and their very skins bursting with high breeding, what can exceed their beauty? We have frequently paused before taking our shot, delighted with the sight; no slaughter, no overloaded game-carts, can compensate for the pleasure we experience in watching the action of pointers of this description; and if we get our eight or ten brace of partridges we would not exchange it for the best battue-shooting England can afford.

The landrail has quitted this country for more genial latitudes; and the delicate migratory quail has been driven away by the keen autumnal blast. But pheasant-shooting has commenced; and, when we consider how for many years the stock of pheasants has been thinned by the modern battue, by those who furnish the licensed dealers in game, by the poacher, the prowling fox, and the insidious polecat, it is wonderful to think of the great show that we have had this year in almost every part of the country.

The keen and sporting disciple of the trigger requires no scientific rules for taking the field: if he can shoot, he is sure of being able to give a good account of his day's work; but, as we write for the million, it may not be amiss to offer a few suggestions as to the best method of proceeding. We will suppose that he is astrir with the lark; the pheasants are then abroad at feed; they will be found on the stubble and among the potatoes. If the night has been wet or stormy, they will be met with nearer home, in the hedgerows, and on the verge of the coverts. Now, should he purpose going forth alone, his best assistant will be a well-trained old pointer, one that will beat but a few yards wide of him, poking his nose into every tuft capable of holding a feather. The shooter should keep inside the line beaten, that is to say, between it and the woods, as thither the birds are sure to betake themselves as soon as they are sprung. If circumstances interfere with his morning leisure, then towards evening he may calculate upon sport in the open, as the pheasant will be abroad in search of food before the sun goes down. His method of proceeding will be that already described;—a steady dog, a quiet march, and a cautious attack, will best secure the success of his campaign. During the early part of the season the fields that lie nearest the coverts will afford him the best chances of sport, for his game will not wander far from home until the trees have lost their foliage, and the woods have been rattled by foxhounds, spaniels, and detonators.

As, however, the cream of pheasant-shooting lies in covert, and is more peculiarly a woodland sport than any other—save, indeed, woodcock-shooting—the outline of a practical system for drawing springs and coppices may not be an unprofitable study for a November evening, accompanied by a mild havannah, and a modicum of palatable mulled port. These remarks are, as a matter of course, not addressed to the luxurious battue-shooter, with his fifty beaters, two loaders, and four guns, who blazes away right and left at fur, flock, and feather, but to the less cormorant gunner, who is satisfied with a good old-fashioned day's sport, such as gladdened the hearts of his ancestors. If alone the shooter essay "his pleasure in the autumn woods," let him bear in mind the adage that "the early bird picks the worm," and be by times in the field. Having fixed upon his line, let him beat it upon the principle of flanking the pheasant, the strong woodlands being the points for which his quarry is certain to make. In working the skirts of coverts, should he espy his game at feed upon the open, let him send round his attendant (for single-handed shooting does not imply a necessity of sallying forth literally alone), with directions that, when he has got to the side opposite the point where he himself purposes lying perdu, he send in a dog to spring them—pheasants being apt to run from a man, but almost always rising at sight of a dog.

Better than the most industrious pointer, or the most wary biped companion, the autumn pheasant-shooter will find the society of a keen-scenting and high-couraged retriever. The latter property is essential, as he will have to dash through strong, thorny underwood, among which a wounded bird runs him at high odds, being able to penetrate the bush with much greater facility. It would, indeed, be worse than time lost to attempt woodland shooting of this description without a retriever, as it could only tend to reduce the head of game, without enabling the gunner to account for a tithe of those he hits. When autumn sport is to be sought in extensive coverts, the team of spaniels, which under such circumstances is essential, can scarcely be too full of tongue or too numerous. Pheasants at all times, in such places, require a brisk stirring to get them on the wing: the old birds will frequently suffer themselves to be coursed and almost run into before they rise. In conclusion, it is well to remember that they are partial to marshy soils—willow, alder, and similar aquatic shrubs being their favourite harbour.

The much-sought-after woodcock has arrived on our coasts, accompanied by flights of snipe. Wild-fowl and geese will shortly be within the reach of the more hardy gunner; so that the sportsman has enough on his hands. While upon the subject of these aquatic birds, we cannot refrain from recommending a novel and excellent condiment, and which far surpasses the recipe invented by Colonel Hawker (now in general use) of hot cayenne, fiery port, and lemon-juice, which, from its burning qualities, would furnish a good first lesson in fire-eating. The plan we beg to suggest is to have the wild duck, teal, and widgeon served with cranberry sauce, the sharp acid of which American fruit is admirably suited to bring out the flavour of this epicurean luxury. In referring to this fruit we allude to the American cranberry (*Oxy-coccus macrocarpus*), and not to what are called Scotch cranberries (*Vaccinium vitis idæa*); although, according to Loudon, they are quite as fit for tarts as those imported from the United States or Russia. Another gastronomic hint may not be out of place at a period when pheasants are as plentiful as the leaves that strewed the celebrated "Valley of Vallombrosa." This bird, though splendid in his plumage, is dry within. Instead, then, of roasting him, boil, and serve with a *purée* of onions or stewed celery.

The racing season may be said to have terminated; for weeks, in what are called the sporting circles, the cry was, "*Tox. et præterea nihil!*" It was heard at Epsom, echoed at Goodwood, and re-echoed at Doncaster; but the result has shown that the head of her Majesty's Government cannot rank as premier on the turf. The sale of his Lordship's stud has turned out to be only a wedding: nine horses were alone sold, realising 2464 guineas—the remaining twelve, including Toxophilite, having been bought in.

A STREET SCENE IN LONDON.

THE very singular group of figures which we have engraved from a Sketch of M. Louis Bulewski, notwithstanding a certain appearance of incongruity, is literally a representation of a very curious specimen of English nomads. In the multifarious occupations of those of the poor of this great city, which partake as much of a mendicant as of an industrial character, there is one which is adopted by a class who would seem to attempt to evoke a picturesque appearance out of dirt and squalor. We do not know how better to describe their general costume and appearance than by saying that it is akin to that with which Mr. Dickens has invested Barnaby Rudge, *plus* a certain amount of unwashedness. They bear about them some marks of gipsy origin in their bright dark eyes and long elf locks, to which the hue of their complexions and part of their dress, consisting generally of a tattered smockfrock or loose coat, usually unaccompanied by a shirt, contributes. The hat, which is peculiar, is somewhat of the Italian fashion, though broken and battered out of all presentable shape; while their bare feet, incrustated with mud, and the attitudes and poses into which they cast their tall and often well-made persons, would seem to belong to the type of Spanish beggar which Murillo has immortalised. Notwithstanding all this, it is believed that they are neither immigrant mountaineers nor pure gipsies, but simply born Londoners, into whom some of the poetry of vagabondism has been infused, and who take advantage of certain personal qualifications they chance to possess to make capital out of their vagrancy. It is believed that these particular street Arabs of London are known under the generic name of "birds nest-sellers;" and the owl's nest in the Sketch before us, which is arranged with an almost artistic effort, would seem to bear out the designation. So far as they really follow a trade, they deal in birds' nests of every kind, snakes, slow-worms, adders, lizards, hedgehogs, frogs, and snails in summer. In winter they collect the roots of wild flowers. They also gather bulrushes, which they sell to bird-stuffers, who use them for grouping their birds on. There is something strange if not repulsive in the notion that a traffic is carried on in such wares as have been above enumerated, but it has been ascertained that for every one of them regular customers are to be found. It is stated that snakes sell for five shillings a pound, and that there is at least one dealer in these reptile commodities in Covent-garden Market, who keeps them alive. They are found in the summer in dungheaps, sometimes five or six together, and occasionally the vender of them, with his usual attention to effect, may be seen with one of them twisting and curling around a gnarled stick. Adders sell for the same price, and are stated to be sought for on account of their oil and skins—the former in some rural parts of England being supposed to possess healing qualities. Hedgehogs, which are found principally in Essex, are sold for a shilling a piece, their speciality being the destruction of black beetles. Lizards, for which it seems there are many chance customers to be found in the streets, sell for twopence a piece, and are generally caught in the neighbourhood of Hampstead and Highgate. Frogs fetch sixpence and a shilling a dozen, and it is gravely asserted are regularly and constantly purchased by Frenchmen for culinary purposes; and one itinerant vender of these *quasi* comestibles is said to have supplied the keeper of a French hotel in Leicester-square regularly with three dozen a week during the season. Snails, which are used for feeding birds principally, but which rumour assigns also to foreigners, for the purpose of making soup, are sold for half-a-crown a painful. Without going further into these somewhat unpleasant statistics, enough has been said to indicate the existence of a remarkable phase of London life. When this class of persons throw off the trader and assume the character of mendicant, they play the part to perfection, often having the appearance of being paralysed in some limb; they put on an air of the most abject misery; their bearing is most humble, their heads hanging down on their breasts, and their eyes nearly closed. They often throw themselves down in appropriate places, in attitudes which appear to be derived only from the *abandon* of exhaustion and inanition. In short, if they are not the most miserable outcasts in the world, they are some of the most accomplished impostors that ever issue from our London *cours de miracles*.

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